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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY SECTION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

CONTENTS

Programme budget section		Page
2A.	Peace-keeping operations	4
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	6
16.	International Trade Centre	10
17.	United Nations Environment Programme	12
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	15
21.	Crime prevention and criminal justice	18
22.	International drug control	20

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

CONTENTS (continued)

Programme budget section		Page
23.	Economic Commission for Africa	24
24.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	28
25.	Economic Commission for Europe	33
26.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	38
27.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	42
28.	Centre for Human Rights	46
29A.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	49
29B.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in in the Near East	53
31.	Department of Public Information	57
37.	Department of Political Affairs	61
38.	Office of Legal Affairs and Law of the Sea and Ocean Affairs	67
40.	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	71
41.	Department of Administration and Management	74
41B.	Office of Human Resources Management	75
41C.	Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance	80
41D.	Office of General Services	85
41J.	Office of Conference Services (Headquarters)	88
41K.	Office of Conference and Library Services (Geneva)	90
43.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	93
44.	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	100
45.	Department for Development Support and Management Services	105

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The structure of the programmes appearing in the present addendum under the various programme budget sections reflects the 1992-1997 medium-term plan as adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. This structure constitutes the legislative and programmatic framework for the programme budget for the 1992-1993 biennium. The information on output implementation presented under the various programmes and subprogrammes is that referred to in annex I to document A/49/135. Accordingly, only outputs that fall under the major categories of parliamentary services, published material and services are covered.

SECTION 2A. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Good offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping; research and the collection of information										
Peace-keeping operations	115	115						135.3	89.3	224.6(P) (C)
Section total	115	115						135.3	89.3	224.6(P) (C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 2A. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

2.1 The Department of Peace-keeping Operations is responsible for the implementation of subprogramme 1, Peace-keeping operations, of section 2, Good Offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information. The programme of work of the Department includes supervision of peace-keeping operations around the world. These operations have increased from 8, with some 11,500 peace-keeping personnel in 1991, to 17, with a total of 80,000 personnel in 1993.

2.2 The Department is also responsible for liaison with Member States concerning their participation in peace-keeping operations and for the provision of periodic progress reports to the Security Council on each peace-keeping operation and, upon request, reports on various related issues to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the General Assembly. As of September 1993, the Department has also been assigned the functions of providing secretariat services to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations that were previously under the Department of Political Affairs. The Department is also responsible for coordinating with relevant departments and offices in peace-keeping matters. It also undertakes a few operational activities such as updating peace-keeping training guidelines and collecting information on peace-keeping training and similar activities.

SECTION 15. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Executive direction and management	24	21		3				98.5 3.5	10.0 5.5	108.5(P) 9.0(C)
International trade	310	172	44	53	41	76	12	1 695.5 59.6	184.0 45.0	1 879.5(P) 104.6(C)
Development finance, resource flows and external debt	76	43	10	8	15	59	2	393.0 39.8	152.5	545.5(P) 39.8(C)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and special programmes	26	14	6	4	2	2		237.0 5.0	14.0	251.0(P) 5.0(C)
Transnational corporations	235	68	16	144	7					(P) (C)
Centre for science b/ and technology for development	21	11		3	7	2	1	60.0 15.0		60.0(P) 15.0(C)
Section total	692	329	76	215	72	139	15	2 484.0 122.9	360.5 50.5	2 844.5(P) 173.4(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

b/ Excludes subprogramme 3.

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Section 15. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

15.1 At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the revision to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) programmes of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997, reflecting the decisions of the Conference (A/47/6/Rev.1). The revised plan reshaped the priorities and UNCTAD's work programme during the 1992-1993 transition biennium, particularly under programmes 13 and 14 relating to trade and development and trade expansion, export promotion and services section development respectively, which were extensively restructured. Additional outputs, as described below, were implemented during the period under review and fell under the following new subprogrammes: Poverty alleviation (5); Privatization, entrepreneurship and competitiveness (9); Domestic reforms and resource utilization (10); and Environment and sustainable development (11), under programme 13, as well as Trade efficiency (3), under programme 14. All of them, with the exception of subprogramme 10, carry a high-priority designation.

15.2 Under the subprogrammes on both Poverty alleviation and privatization, entrepreneurship and competitiveness, UNCTAD provided in 1993 substantive backstopping respectively to the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation and to the Ad hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization, which were established by UNCTAD pursuant to Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII). In this connection, a number of background papers, technical publications and reports were prepared on such subjects as mobilization of domestic and external resources, social funds and safety, competition and regulation of privatized monopolies and the social impact of privatization.

15.3 Furthermore, within the terms of reference of the subprogramme on domestic reforms and resource mobilization and by its decision 399 (XXXIX), the Board established an ad hoc working group on structural adjustment and disarmament in order to explore the issues related to structural adjustment and disarmament, as well as those dealing with the military conversion. Consequently, studies and background papers were prepared and a United Nations interdepartmental task force on conversion was established at the end of 1993 with the UNCTAD secretariat providing coordinating functions.

15.4 As regards the subprogramme on environment and sustainable development, the Board decided to address annually the linkages between trade and environment in the framework of the international cooperation. Consequently, an additional ad hoc expert group meeting on environment and sustainable development was convened in 1993.

15.5 In support of the subprogramme on trade efficiency, at its eighth session, UNCTAD decided to set up an ad hoc working group on trade efficiency whose work will culminate at an international symposium on trade efficiency, to be held in 1994. The terms of reference of the above Ad hoc Working Group were adopted by the Board in May 1992. The meeting took place at the end of 1993, for which substantive services were provided and background papers were prepared.

15.6 Under the subprogramme on protectionism and market access, with regard to restrictive business practices, particular emphasis was given during the 1992-1993 biennium to encouraging competition and to efficient allocation of

resources. Accordingly, a number of outputs were added, including a report prepared in 1993 on the role of the competition policy in economic reforms.

15.7 As concerns the structural adjustment and trade expansion subprogramme, UNCTAD identified the evolution and consequences of the emerging enlarged economic and regional economic spaces and regional integration processes as one of the priorities within the theme of global interdependence. Therefore seven outputs were reformulated, including the annual report on problems of protectionism and structural adjustment.

15.8 Under the cross-sectoral issues subprogramme, 12 outputs, including 11 reports, were added by legislation in response to the work programme adopted by the newly established Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors. These additional reports covered, as requested by the Committee, a wide spectrum of specific topics related to the area of services.

15.9 The reorientation of the work related to the transfer of technology subprogramme was adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer at its first session, which took place in 1993. In view of this, seven outputs were reformulated and nine added to reflect the shift in the major objective of the subprogramme, which called for a new emphasis on the consideration of investment and technology issues and the influence of related factors on technological capability-building and international competitiveness in the process of economic development.

15.10 The main factors that influenced changes in the implementation of the commodities subprogramme during the biennium under review were the new orientations given to the work on commodities at the eighth session of UNCTAD and the subsequent decisions of the Trade and Development Board concerning the terms of reference and the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities. From a substantive viewpoint, these involved emphasizing, on the one hand, issues concerning risk management and futures markets, as a means to improving the functioning of commodity markets; and on the other, issues of sustainable development and the relationship between commodity production and trade and the environment. From a methodological viewpoint, there was an emphasis on country case-studies and the comparison of national experiences in commodity policy. As a result of these new orientations, the programme performance report shows a large number of reformulations and additions, as well as a number of postponements and terminations.

15.11 In line with the Cartagena Commitment, work in the fields of shipping, ports, multimodal transport and maritime legislation falling under the maritime and multimodal transport subprogramme was reoriented during 1992-1993. It took into account issues related to privatization and liberalization of markets, greater participation of the private sector and new emerging requirements linked to sustainable development and environmental protection. The above had an impact on the programme of work resulting in a number of outputs being added and some others terminated and postponed.

15.12 The Standing Committee on Insurance, which met in February 1993, formulated a new work programme for the insurance subprogramme. The main emphasis was put on matters of prudential regulation in view of liberalization

and opening of markets on catastrophe, environmental impairment and large-risk insurance and on agricultural insurance. As a result of this, two outputs were added. The postponed outputs were all delayed because of publishing problems.

15.13 In addressing the land-locked and island developing countries subprogramme and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/212, UNCTAD convened in 1993 an additional meeting of government experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action that would address the problems of land-locked developing countries. These additional outputs prompted some departures in the programme of work.

15.14 In addition to the above approved programme of work of UNCTAD for the 1992-1993 biennium and following the restructuring exercise of 1993, the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, calling for a greater coordination and complementarity in the respective activities of the United Nations system, approved the transfer to UNCTAD of related programmes of activity concerning science and technology for development and transnational corporations, previously reflected under sections 18 and 20 respectively of the 1992-1993 programme budget.

15.15 While the programme on transnational corporations was moved intact to UNCTAD, only three subprogrammes (1, Endogenous capacity-building and resource mobilization; 2, Advance technology alert system; and 4, Information services) under the science and technology for development programme were incorporated into UNCTAD. Subprogramme 3, on coordination and harmonization of activities of the United Nations system in science and technology fell under the responsibility of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

15.16 It should be noted that the above represented the second restructuring for both the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre for Science and Technology during the biennium under review. The initial restructuring, which was endorsed by General Assembly resolution 46/232 of 2 March 1992, integrated both departments into the Department of Economic and Social Development.

15.17 The above-mentioned changes of an organizational and institutional nature had a considerable impact on the work programme of both departments. Many of the activities were reformulated to adjust to new priorities. Others were terminated because they became obsolete and a large number of outputs were postponed. It should be noted that, while some were postponed in response to programmatic needs, a great number, especially as concerns the Centre on Transnational Corporations, had to be postponed because the status of implementation of these outputs could not be ascertained.

SECTION 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
International trade										
Institutional infrastructure, including business organizations for trade promotion and export development	44	24		3	17	1	4	3.0	86.0	89.0(P) (C)
Product and market research development and promotion	146	114	7	5	20		4	111.0	135.5	246.5(P) (C)
Import operations and techniques	10	4	1	2	3		3	9.0	24.0	33.0(P) (C)
Human resources development for trade promotion	6	4		1	1		4	12.0	9.0	21.0(P) (C)
Section total	206	146	8	11	41	1	15	135.0	254.5	389.5(P) (C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

16.1 The International Trade Centre (ITC) is a joint subsidiary organ of the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It acts as focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. Accordingly, the bulk of ITC's work (65 per cent) is of a technical cooperation nature. During the biennium 1992-1993, the amount of extrabudgetary resources available to ITC was estimated at $53.7 million, of which $45.8 million was for operational projects. The United Nations contribution to the ITC budget amounted to $17.5 million during the same period.

16.2 The Centre's programme of work during the 1992-1993 biennium has been influenced by two main factors, namely, the general reluctance of donors during the biennium to make available to ITC the extrabudgetary resources needed and the shortage of staff caused by the departure and non-replacement of a number of technicians and managers. This has resulted in the termination and/or postponement of a number of outputs. Postponements were also caused by such factors as late or non-availability of statistical or other current data and changes in the international commercial and economic situation.

16.3 The reformulations and the introduction of additional outputs were prompted mainly by the changing needs of foreign traders and trade promotion organizations in developing countries, as a result of the evolution, during the period under consideration, of international trading conditions.

16.4 Among the 15 outputs added by the Secretariat were studies on subregional trade expansion in north-east Asia in the context of the Tumen River Area development programme, on a Sri Lankan scheme for rural development and on French imports from developing countries, to shed light on the French import channels. In addition, a users' manual was prepared for microcomputer software on trade data analysis at the enterprise level in developing countries, as well as a compendium on import management training materials.

SECTION 17. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Environment										
Atmosphere	26	23		3		22		24.0	151.0 65.0	175.0(P) 65.0(C)
Water	6	6						12.0		12.0(P) (C)
Terrestrial ecosystems	25	13		12					91.5 60.0	91.5(P) 60.0(C)
Oceans	83	23		60					63.0 8.0	63.0(P) 8.0(C)
Lithosphere	5	1		3	1		1		18.0	18.0(P) (C)
Human settlements and the environment	2	1		1					10.0	10.0(P) (C)
Human health and welfare	46	41		5				.5	33.0 6.0	33.5(P) 6.0(C)
Energy, industry and transportation	26	14		12					38.0 22.0	38.0(P) 22.0(C)
Environmental assessment	56	45		9	2			16.0	310.0	326.0(P) (C)
Environmental management measures	17	10		7					15.0 1.0	15.0(P) 1.0(C)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Environmental awareness	50	20		30			19		82.0 24.0	82.0(P) 24.0(C)
Global and regional cooperation	7			7						(P) (C)
Section total	349	197		149	3	22	20	52.5	811.5 186.0	864.0(P) 186.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 17. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

17.1 The implementation of the programme of work during the 1992-1993 biennium was influenced by the need to address the priorities emanating from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and the International Conference on Water in January 1992.

17.2 Accordingly, over 40 outputs were added to the approved work programme for the 1992-1993 biennium, both by legislation and by the Secretariat. The additions by legislative enactment went in support of subprogramme 1, Atmosphere. Among them were 20 publications addressing climate issues, as well as an Intergovernmental Meeting on the World Climate Programme Report and Performance Statement to review the coordination of and resources required for the World Climate Programme. Furthermore, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) expanded its information programme and added 6 more issues of the publication Our Planet to the 24 programmed, implemented an additional 9 newsletters and bulletins and produced 4 media kits for World Environment Day under the subprogramme on environmental awareness.

17.3 Of the 149 outputs postponed during the biennium, 73 consisted of outputs whose status of implementation could not be ascertained centrally. The other postponements were delayed for programmatic considerations. They comprise mainly publications under the subprogrammes Terrestrial ecosystems (3), Lithosphere (5), Human settlements and the environment (6), Energy, industry and transportation (8) and Environmental assessment (9).

SECTION 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Human settlements										
Global issues and strategies	51	39		7	5	12	3	178.0 1.0	137.5 46.5	315.5(P) 47.5(C)
National policies and instruments	4	3	1					32.0	4.0 8.0	36.0(P) 8.0(C)
Integrated settlements management	9	3		5	1			39.0 3.0	12.0 36.5	51.0(P) 39.5(C)
Financial resources	4		1	2	1		1	31.0	1.0 11.0	32.0(P) 11.0(C)
Land management	5	2		2	1			32.0 8.0	11.0 6.0	43.0(P) 14.0(C)
Infrastructure development and operation	14	5		6	3		2	62.0	28.0 8.0	90.0(P) 8.0(C)
Housing production	12	4		7	1		1	70.0 12.0	55.0 26.5	125.0(P) 38.5(C)
Construction sector	14	6		7	1		2	67.0 1.0	11.5 11.0	78.5(P) 12.0(C)
Section total	113	62	2	36	13	12	9	511.0 25.0	260.0 153.5	771.0(P) 178.5(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

19.1 During the 1992-1993 biennium, the programme of work was influenced by two main events, namely, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Thus, the Centre was actively involved in giving human settlements issues a clear identity on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development Preparatory Committee. An important effect of this close association with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was the influence that environmental considerations and sustainable development had on the different components of the Centre for Human Settlements work. The two additional reports that went into chapters 7 and 21 respectively were "Promoting sustainable human settlements development" and "Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues". Furthermore, the Centre was designated the secretariat of Habitat II by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992. Consequently, three reports were produced in 1993 in support of the above, which dealt mainly with the preparatory process of Habitat II.

19.2 In addition, the Commission on Human Settlements, at its thirteenth session held in Harare in 1991, requested the Centre to convene a meeting during the 1992-1993 biennium to develop modalities for increasing cooperation between Governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field of human settlements. The Commission also called for a report on shelter and employment. To address the above issues, the Centre produced three additional reports and a technical publication. These included "Policy priorities and strategies for increased cooperation at the international level between NGOs, Governments, agencies and intergovernmental organizations", "Past experiences between Governments and NGOs in the field of human settlements" and "Meeting on governmental/non-governmental cooperation in the field of human settlements". The technical publication was entitled "Directory of NGOs in the field of human settlements".

19.3 The Commission also requested a report on shelter indicators to provide Governments with tools to assess the impact of new and revised national shelter strategies undertaken for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. Accordingly, a set of shelter sector performance indicators was developed after considerable field-testing and review. They were subsequently adopted by the Commission at its fourteenth session in 1993 for global implementation.

19.4 Furthermore, the Centre has been expanding its activities in promoting the advancement of women in human settlements development and management, pursuant to Commission resolution 13/13. In this regard, three workshops on gender-awareness issues were implemented in Latin America, as additions to the programmed outputs, and an exhibition was organized in Nairobi on the role of women in human settlements development.

19.5 The outputs added by the Secretariat were introduced in support of the Centre's information services and included various exhibitions and films. The exhibitions addressed World Habitat Day and centred on selected issues in human settlements, housing production, building and construction and local building

materials. The films were on housing finance and energy utilization in human settlements.

19.6 The above additions necessitated adjustments to the work programme. A number of programmed outputs have been terminated and the timely implementation of some others has been affected. It should be noted that the Centre has had a serious problem in completing work on time owing to delays in editing and printing. In fact most of the published materials postponed were completed at the end of 1993 but had to be postponed to the next biennium because of such logistical problems.

Section 21. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Crime prevention and criminal justice										
Collaborative action against transnational crime	20	10	4	5	1	19	4	75.5		75.5(P) (C)
Crime prevention planning and criminal justice management	17	4	6	1	6	10		45.5		45.5(P) (C)
Crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms	14	4	4	4	2	3		18.0	1.0	19.0(P) (C)
Section total	51	18	14	10	9	32	4	139.0	1.0	140.0(P) (C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 21. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

21.1 On 18 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/152, which inter alia established a Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. At its inaugural session in April 1992, the newly established Commission made a number of recommendations, which were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1992/22 and 1992/24 of 30 July 1992. These recommendations resulted in a number of changes in the programme of work of the 1992-1993 biennium as follows: the servicing of the newly established Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the introduction of additional outputs to address new mandates; the preparation of the survey on crime trends every two years instead of five as previously undertaken; the reduction of activities related to monitoring of existing instruments; the discontinuation of activities related to the formulation of new instruments; and the expansion of activities in international cooperation, especially technical cooperation.

21.2 Accordingly, 32 outputs were added by legislation, 19 alone in support of subprogramme 1, Collaborative action against transnational crime, which carries a high-priority designation. Nine outputs were terminated either because they lacked relevance as a result of the new areas of emphasis of the programme or because of insufficient resources, mostly extrabudgetary funds, for their completion. In fact, the shortage of extrabudgetary funding had adversely affected the timely issuance of 10 publications and the organization of training courses and seminars that relied entirely on such funding.

21.3 Activities relating to international cooperation were intensified during the biennium. These included work in support of the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal, as well as cooperation with NGOs including the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the International Bar Association and with the Ad Hoc NGO Expert Group Meeting for the preparation of a manual on computer crime. The above activities commanded 32 per cent of the total work-months utilized under this programme.

SECTION 22. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
International drug control										
Treaty implementation	22	17	2	3			11	87.5	5.0	92.5(P) (C)
Applied scientific research	25	20	2	2	1			19.6	14.3	33.9(P) (C)
Suppression of illicit traffic	55	41	3	11				32.5	9.2	41.7(P) (C)
Demand reduction, coordination and information	59	30	4	13	12			49.0	20.0	69.0(P) (C)
Maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the international drug control system	6	4		2		4		50.0	2.0 4.0	52.0(P) 4.0(C)
International limitation and monitoring of licit production, manufacture, trade in and use of narcotic drugs	36	35			1			61.0		61.0(P) (C)

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Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
International monitoring of licit trade in and use of psychotropic substances	5	5						23.0		23.0(P) (C)
Monitoring of solvents, precursors and essential chemicals and assessment	1	1					3	33.0	16.0	49.0(P) (C)
Section total	209	153	11	31	14	4	14	355.6	66.5 4.0	422.1(P) 4.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 22. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

22.1 By its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to create the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) as a single drug control programme. However, it was during the 1992-1993 biennium that the full integration of the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control became possible. Therefore, the period under consideration was characterized by the consolidation of this integration process, which had a major influence on the implementation of the programme of work. In particular, this resulted in a number of reformulations of outputs to respond to the new priorities. Such reformulation also reflects a cross-fertilization of activities within UNDCP, i.e. organizational entities previously divided have been merged to add a different quality in output delivery. It can be said that, by the end of 1992-1993 biennium, the programme has developed into a new organization consisting of complementary parts. Complementarity exists, in particular, between the regular budget and the extrabudgetary programme of UNDCP, which could not be found in previous years.

22.2 In order to address the new priorities, some outputs were added during the period under consideration. The major additional responsibility emanated from General Assembly resolution 47/99, which decided to hold in 1993 four plenary meetings, at a high level, in order to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In response to the above and as requested by the General Assembly, the Secretariat prepared an interim evaluation report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Commission's views regarding the interim report were reflected in the final report submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

22.3 As regards the Fund of UNDCP, major administrative and financial changes were implemented in 1992-1993, with their corresponding programmatic implications. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which approves the budget for the Fund of UNDCP, endorsed in 1992 a new programme budget that provided for a new session of the Commission towards the end of each biennium with the sole purpose of discussing and approving the programme budget of the Fund. The first such meeting was held in December 1993, for which UNDCP provided substantive services.

22.4 In addition, the review of the Global Programme of Action was followed up in the further development of the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, in line with General Assembly resolution 47/100 of 1992. The document was adopted in June 1993 by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Programme and Operational Questions) on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). The ongoing integration process also led to the postponements of some of the 31 outputs and the termination of 14. In order to respond to the adjustments being made to match the objectives of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000), the listing of national focal points that deal with various aspects of the drug problems, including information on direct channels of communications, had to be postponed. The

World-Wide Directory of NGOs was postponed as well to await the output of the World NGO Forum to be held in 1994. In addition, at least four other outputs were postponed as a result of external circumstances such as delay of the needed inputs from outside organizations. Only a few publications were postponed because of printing problems at the end of 1993. Most of the outputs terminated became obsolete in view of the new orientation given to the programme.

22.5 Substantial staff resources were utilized in support of activities that do not generate final outputs within the area of coordination and promoting cooperation (21 per cent of total resources). The emergence of a number of new countries following the break-up of the Soviet Union considerably increased the workload of the INCB secretariat during the 1992-1993 biennium, which is not captured in the number of final outputs delivered. The programmed activities had to be extended and services provided to a larger number of users.

SECTION 23. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Development issues and policies	65	61	1		3	1	3	226.0 5.0	107.0 2.0	333.0(P) 7.0(C)
Economic cooperation and integration in Africa	36	29		5	2	1	13	98.7 3.0	2.0 20.0	100.7(P) 23.0(C)
Agricultural and rural development	44	44					5	89.5 5.0	81.1 24.5	170.6(P) 29.5(C)
Marine affairs	2	1		1				2.5 4.0		2.5(P) 4.0(C)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	5	5				1		50.0		50.0(P) (C)
Public administration and fiscal affairs	13	13						58.5		58.5(P) (C)
Social development	9	8	1			4		33.0 4.0	9.0	42.0(P) 4.0(C)
Advancement of women	15	10	1	4		9	3	38.5	 3.0	38.5(P) 3.0(C)
Environment and development	15	10			5			29.0		29.0(P) (C)
Human settlements	9	9				1	3	54.5 22.0	9.0 2.5	63.5(P) 24.5(C)
Industrial development	24	24				4	3	173.5 47.0	22.0	195.5(P) 47.0(C)

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Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Trade development and cooperation	20	20						91.0		91.0(P) (C)
External debt crisis	5	5						13.0		13.0(P) (C)
Monetary and financial policies and strategies	7	6		1		3	1	23.0		23.0(P) (C)
Natural resources	22	19		3				67.5 3.0	2.0	69.5(P) 3.0(C)
Energy	5	4		1				26.0		26.0(P) (C)
Science and technology for development	6	6						23.0 3.0		23.0(P) 3.0(C)
Population	26	22			4	15		97.5	2.0	99.5(P) (C)
Transport and communications	42	22			20	38	9	93.2 7.2	6.0	93.2(P) 13.2(C)
Tourism	5	5					6	13.1		13.1(P) (C)
Statistical development	62	59		2	1		4	169.0		169.0(P) (C)
Section total	437	382	3	17	35	77	50	1 470.0 103.2	234.1 58.0	1 704.1(P) 161.2(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 23. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

23.1 The biennium 1992-1993 witnessed a considerable build-up in activities related to African economic cooperation and integration as the region moved towards the implementation phase of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, which was adopted in June 1991 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), along with the other major African continental organizations, OAU and the African Development Bank (AfDB), has been entrusted with the primary responsibility for providing the necessary technical support to Member States' individual and collective efforts to put the African Economic Community in place. It is in this regard that a number of substantive technical studies and reports to intergovernmental bodies not foreseen in the programme of work have had to be produced. Most of these were required to clarify the integration concept further and to promote the adoption of relevant economic integration policies and programmes in their interrelated production, trade, transport and institutional dimensions. They were requested by and submitted to the intergovernmental organs of the Commission's five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs), whose main mission is to catalyse the integration process at the subregional level.

23.2 A number of other reports and studies were also produced both at the initiative of the secretariat and by legislation under the various priority areas to analyse, for the benefit of Member States, the implications for African development of the momentous changes that were taking place during the biennium in political, social and economic relations within and among countries in Africa itself and at the international level. The secretariat was, in this regard, particularly seized of the potential and possibilities of the imminent reintegration of South Africa into mainstream African affairs. It had to prepare technical studies and contribute to several subregional and regional meetings bearing on possible alternative strategies for the region with the prospects of South Africa as a full partner in the development process.

23.3 The movement to democracy and more participatory development, which was unleashed in many countries of the region, also influenced new mandates for the secretariat, having regard especially to the articulation of human-centred development policies and programmes in individual countries and at the regional level. The post-conflict situations that obtained in a number of African countries during the period under review had also engaged the secretariat in the need to bring its analytical capacity to bear on the formulation of national and subnational reconstruction, rehabilitation and long-term development plans and programmes for some of the countries experiencing these situations.

23.4 The specific implications of these changes on disadvantaged social groups, the family and the community and for the advancement of women in particular were the subject of a number of additional activities undertaken during the biennium. Most of these were at the request of legislative organs.

23.5 At the international level, the transformations and efforts at reconstruction in Eastern Europe as well as the globalization of trade were factors that called for a few additional studies having regard especially to the

implications of these factors for international resource flows for African development.

23.6 The regional preparations for the various forthcoming world conferences, including the conferences on population and women, as well as the World Social Summit, also required additional activities to be undertaken within the work programme.

23.7 Most of the activities that were postponed or terminated were published materials. Of the 35 outputs terminated, 21 of them were by legislative decisions. The lack of anticipated extrabudgetary resources was the reason behind the termination of six publications and the postponements of six others. It should be noted that the vacancy rate during the biennium averaged 13 per cent.

SECTION 24. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Executive direction and management	8				8					(P) (C)
Food and agriculture	100	75	1	18	6	53	1	36.8	109.2 7.5	146.0(P) 7.5(C)
Development issues and policies	26	16	4	3	3		1	50.9 1.0	1.7 3.0	52.6(P) 4.0(C)
Human resources development	8	7		1		1	1	5.3 1.5	.7 .3	6.0(P) 1.8(C)
Environment	47	44		3			5	38.8	15.4 4.5	54.2(P) 4.5(C)
Human settlements	8	5	1	2		4		28.0 1.0	14.5 8.0	42.5(P) 9.0(C)
Industrial development	21	12	6	3			4	73.6	18.6	92.2(P) (C)
International trade and development finance	182	104	4	2	72	43		114.3 1.4	24.4 42.1	138.7(P) 43.5(C)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	6	1	4	1		2		13.7		13.7(P) (C)
Natural resources	54	34	6	4	10	10		123.8 2.0	7.5 2.0	131.3(P) 4.0(C)
Population	79	62	2	7	8	6	2	72.0	76.6	148.6(P) (C)

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Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation[a]	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Social development	25	20	3	2		5	1	45.4 1.5	25.8 103.5	71.2(P) 105.0(C)
Women in development	10	7	2		1		1	20.7	7.5 23.7	28.2(P) 23.7(C)
Statistics	39	27		7	5	5	1	66.9	3.0	69.9(P) (C)
Transport, communications and tourism	42	26	2	8	6	3	9	131.8	66.3 13.2	198.1(P) 13.2(C)
Energy	22	11	4	1	6	14	1	77.7		77.7(P) (C)
Section total	677	451	39	62	125	146	27	899.7 8.4	371.2 207.8	1 270.9(P) 216.2(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 24. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

24.1 The first revision of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 was prepared and endorsed by the Commission at its forty-eighth session, whereby 15 subprogrammes were consolidated to 6 subprogrammes to facilitate implementation of the new thematic approach to meet regional development challenges. The plan formed the basis for the secretariat's review and revision of the programme of work and priorities, 1992-1993, and the transition to a thematic orientation in addressing development concerns. As a result, the approved programme of work, 1992-1993, was subject to many changes (i.e. reformulations, additions and deletions) during the course of the biennium to accommodate the priorities identified under the revised intergovernmental structure of the Commission and the emphasis placed on the thematic approach.

24.2 Another factor affecting the work programme derived from an increase in the membership of the Commission by the addition of seven new members and two associate members, which necessitated the deployment of resources to meet their needs. These included the provision of technical assistance for developing and implementing policies for the economic and social restructuring in the new members from the Central Asian republics and other disadvantaged economies. Programme managers also cited delays and inadequate extrabudgetary funding, high vacancy levels, difficulties in recruiting suitable consultants, lack of available data, efforts to reduce duplication or redundancy of activities as reasons for the departures from commitments in the work programme.

24.3 Practically all subprogrammes have witnessed changes in their programme of work in terms of postponements, terminations and additions.

24.4 In agriculture and rural development, the subprogramme faced a high vacancy level of 30 work-months. This severely affected work programme implementation, including the non-implementation of work on all eight issues of the quarterly Agricultural Information Development Bulletin. The subprogramme depends heavily on extrabudgetary resources and posts. This made possible the additional outputs comprising 48 fertilizer trade information issues and the issuance of special publications on agro-chemicals.

24.5 With regard to development issues and policies, a vacancy situation of 37.5 work-months existed. The revised subsidiary structure and the new thematic orientation of the Commission have necessitated readjustments in the approved work programme to address emerging issues, including those confronting the transitional economies. This was translated in four reformulations, two postponements and three terminations.

24.6 In environment, several outputs, including many operational activity outputs, were added in follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and as part of the technical assistance work of the Commission.

24.7 In human settlements, the subprogramme relied substantially on extrabudgetary staff resources for programme implementation. Important additional outputs included the mandated Ministerial Conference on Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific and related publications.

24.8 With regard to human resources development, additional outputs were implemented to disseminate the results of seminars and to reflect more accurately the activities mandated by the Commission.

24.9 In terms of industrial and technological development, four publications were issued at the initiative of the secretariat to enable wider dissemination of regional strategies and policies for industrial and technological development emanating from the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology and other technical meetings.

24.10 In the field of international trade and development finance, to improve their accessibility and timeliness, several recurrent trade information publications were converted to machine-readable form, resulting in the deletion of numerous issues of recurrent publications. Additional outputs by legislation related to the role as the lead subprogramme for servicing the new Committee for Regional Economic Cooperation and the convening of and support to the regional consultative groups in trade commodities.

24.11 With regard to natural resources, the in-house inability to cope with the internal printing requirements have caused considerable delay in the publishing of the Water Resources Journal. Furthermore, 10 outputs were terminated by the Commission and 10 were added to follow up on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and to address the requirements for the new Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development and the forthcoming Ministerial Conference on Launching the Regional Space Applications Programme.

24.12 In the field of population, as in the past, activities/outputs were planned relying on funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). However, because of the decline in extrabudgetary funding support and the unavailability of regular budget work-months, several periodicals and studies were curtailed or delayed. Advisory services were also reduced considerably from previous bienniums.

24.13 In terms of social development, outside consultancy services were used and staff were redeployed temporarily from other areas to assist in programme implementation and to cater for the additional outputs introduced in response to the Commission's mandates in the areas of drug abuse, particularly demand reduction, the review of the achievements of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and the contribution to the International Year of the Family.

24.14 Several outputs in the Special Programme for the Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries were reformulated and two were added in view of the revised intergovernmental structure, particularly the two special bodies set up as part of the Commission's structure.

24.15 As regards women in development, the changes in terms of reformulations, terminations and additional output related to the work of the new subsidiary structure (the Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Social Development) and the forthcoming Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Women in Development to be held in 1994.

24.16 In statistics, regular budget resources have not increased over the years. No extrabudgetary resources could be mobilized for non-output activities and a much higher proportion of regular budget resources had to be devoted to them, particularly for consultations and negotiations relating to new donor arrangements. The changing policies of the multilateral donors adversely influenced the implementation of the work programme, particulary the delivery of advisory services. As a result, several outputs were terminated and others postponed.

24.17 With regard to transport and communications, the delays in approval of extrabudgetary resources added to the implementation constraints, resulting in several delayed publications. Additional publication outputs were issued as products of technical assistance activities at the request of Governments and at the initiative of the secretariat.

24.18 In terms of energy, in order to meet the new servicing requirements of the revised intergovernmental structure, several reports were reformulated and others deleted. The periodicity of the Energy Newsletter was reduced to improve its quality through resource concentration. Among the 15 additional outputs were the sectoral energy demand studies published separately by countries in addition to several software and manuals related to the energy database.

SECTION 25. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Food and agriculture	43	34		5	4	21	2	74.0 2.0	2.0	76.0(P) 2.0(C)
Development issues and policies	31	21	2	1	7	6		328.5 9.2	14.0 3.0	342.5(P) 12.2(C)
Environment	88	53	7	4	24	40	3	284.0 6.5	.5	284.5(P) 6.5(C)
Human settlements	50	27		1	22	7		36.4 4.0	 .2	36.4(P) 4.2(C)
Industrial development	41	30		8	3	4		130.0 8.0	4.0	134.0(P) 8.0(C)
International trade and development finance	34	24	1	4	5	9		199.5 4.5	4.5	204.0(P) 4.5(C)
Science and technology	2	2				1		18.0 1.0		18.0(P) 1.0(C)
Statistics	88	48		3	37	34	1	202.5 29.5	3.0	205.5(P) 29.5(C)
Transport, communications and tourism	55	47		7	1	70		274.5 21.0		274.5(P) 21.0(C)
Energy	38	36		1	1	17		117.0 11.0	4.0	121.0(P) 11.0(C)
Section total	470	322	10	34	104	209	6	1 664.4 96.7	32.0 3.2	1 696.4(P) 99.9(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 25. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

25.1 With regard to food and agriculture, including forest products, the main factor worth mentioning is the continuing adaptation to the new situation in Central and Eastern Europe. In the aftermath of the reorganization of the Commission's work and priorities as from its forty-fifth session, the Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture had been suppressed and, subsequently, the corresponding publications programme interrupted in 1992. Another publication on outputs and inputs in agriculture was suspended for reconsideration at a later stage, and therefore not implemented in 1992-1993.

25.2 In the area of development issues and policies in Europe, as a consequence of the increase in the number of countries in transition from 8 to 24 and the ensuing analytical requirements, the implementation of the subprogramme was much more difficult than envisaged a the time when the programme budget was approved. Accordingly, several of the publications were terminated, including two studies in the population area which could not be carried out for lack of UNFPA funding. Furthermore, in response to specific requests by the Commission, particularly decision H(45) on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the senior economic advisers, in cooperation with the senior advisers on environment and water problems, developed a whole range of new sectoral and interdisciplinary activities aimed at highlighting interrelations between environment and economics and their impact on sustainable development. Specific studies for workshops and meetings jointly organized with other international organizations thus emerged.

25.3 Three publications, "Integration of Population-related Social and Economic Policies", "Macroeconomic Problems of Economies in Transition" and "Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in Europe and North America" were terminated as a result of joint decisions of ECE and UNFPA not to support these projects and, instead of them, to support the international migration project. This decision was fully in line with the fact that, as a result of recent developments in Europe, international migration was pushed to the top of the political agenda in the region.

25.4 Under environment, the two policy bodies, the senior advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental and Water Problems and the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, have adapted their programmes during the period under review in order to respond dynamically to the new conditions prevailing in the region.

25.5 The beginning of the biennium was marked by the adoption of two environmental conventions on water management and industrial accidents, which came part of an expanding regional framework to promote environmental protection, sustainable development and rational use of natural resources. The importance of these legal instruments as effective tools to promote active, direct and action-oriented international cooperation at the regional level has grown in view of the increasing ECE membership and, hence, the growing potential for transboundary environmental problems.

25.6 In the biennium, the number of ECE member countries steadily increased from 34 to 53, of which 25 are countries in transition from centrally planned to

market economies. The senior advisers and the Executive Body responded swiftly to the need to assist those countries in integrating environmental considerations in their reform processes and in improving environmental management and sustainable development. In addition to the programmed workshops to assist countries in transition in this respect, a series of six workshops were organized, four in cooperation with UNEP to strengthen environmental management capabilities in Central and Eastern European countries. A series of reports were compiled to analyse bilateral and multilateral financial cooperation of relevance to environmental protection on the basis of information provided by both donors and receiving countries.

25.7 The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development prepared the ground for the further promotion of sustainable development within ECE. A number of booklets had been added to the programmed publications, taking stock of regional cooperation to promote environmental protection and sustainable development and proposing action for Rio follow-up at the regional level.

25.8 This sharpened focus within the priority programme environment necessitated a streamlining of the programmes particularly in the light of the prevailing vacancy situation, representing some 20 per cent shortage of Professional staff resources during the whole biennium. The streamlining resulted not only in reformulation of programmed activities (e.g. merger of subsidiary bodies) but in particular in postponing (e.g. under the Executive Body) or terminating activities (e.g. those identified by the senior advisers to be discontinued in case of lack of resources).

25.9 With regard to human settlements, programme implementation in the biennium was influenced by the decision of the Committee on Human Settlements to change its structure, streamline its programme of work and put an emphasis on operational activities (workshops) in order to respond effectively to a strong political necessity on the part of countries of Central and Eastern Europe to address the urgent housing needs in the transition to a market economy. Thus, 22 activities (mainly publications) were terminated and 7 additional ones were implemented as a result of the revision of the Committee's programme of work.

25.10 In industrial development, a 13 per cent vacancy rate has affected the overall delivery of programmed outputs. The outputs terminated included a study on engineering industries and automation; a study on the chemical industry, because of reduced staff resources; and one meeting of the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation, terminated by ECE decision O (45). Also terminated were one seminar and three study tours programmed by the Working Parties on Steel and the Chemical Industry, owing to staff vacancies in those sections left unfilled because of the hiring freeze.

25.11 The programme of work under international trade and development finance dealt with four areas: trade facilitation, data elements and automatic data interchange, trade policy and trade promotion and industrial cooperation. The departures from programmed commitments comprised the following: four outputs were postponed (one of the postponements was due to delay in printing whereas the implementation status of the three others could not be ascertained centrally). Five outputs were terminated as a result of programmatic

considerations. Nine additional outputs were implemented in response to the legislative mandates.

25.12 In the field of statistics, in order better to respond to the important changes that took place in member countries in Central and Eastern Europe and to adjust to new priorities, the activities conducted in this programme were modified whenever possible to focus on statistical problems and issues of particular concern to ECE countries whose economies were undergoing transition to a market-oriented system. In most cases this was accomplished by terminating outputs (meetings and reports) that were no longer considered of sufficient priority to be maintained, and by replacing them with other outputs (meetings, reports, publications) which were more relevant to the transition countries.

25.13 Most of the modifications to the programme resulted from decisions taken by the Conference of European Statisticians, but some were also the result of secretariat initiatives. These types of modifications to the programme have also been endorsed and approved by the Commission.

25.14 Important achievements in the field of coordination with other international agencies include the presentation of a joint programme of work for ECE, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Community, which was acclaimed at the 1993 plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians and at the 1993 session of the Commission.

25.15 During the biennium the work programme in transport, communications and tourism was implemented notwithstanding a precarious staff situation. Indeed, most outputs programmed were delivered, including additional outputs initiated by legislative decision. Most of the outputs added consisted of meetings of intergovernmental bodies dealing with the elaboration and updating of international legal instruments and technical regulations, as well as preparation of reports and publications. Among the main achievements during this biennium are:

(a) The new Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers, which was finalized in 1993;

(b) The revision to the Convention on Road Traffic (Vienna, 1968), which entered into force on 3 September 1993;

(c) The revision to the European Agreement Supplementing the Road Traffic Convention of 1968, which entered into force on 28 August 1993;

(d) The new European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations, which entered into force on 20 October 1993 and now has 8 contracting parties and 10 countries that have signed but not yet ratified it.

25.16 Work was carried out on most of the activities in the programme of work of the Committee on Energy during the biennium period, showing in large measure that the programme outputs were achieved as planned and were approved by the Commission and/or subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

25.17 In response to the Commission decision that priority be given to assist economies in transition, several activities were added, designed to assist the transition of Central and Eastern European energy systems from central planning to market economy approaches; integration into world energy markets; privatization of State gas enterprises; and extension and integration of electric and gas networks.

SECTION 26. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Food and agriculture	4	3			1			46.0	7.0	53.0(P) (C)
Economic development	29	24		1	4			453.0 10.0	42.0	495.0(P) 10.0(C)
Economic and social planning	17	15			2			58.0 4.0	40.0	98.0(P) 4.0(C)
Industrial development	19	17			2			80.0 37.0	31.0 15.0	111.0(P) 52.0(C)
International trade and development finance	43	42			1			181.0 34.0	31.0 6.0	212.0(P) 40.0(C)
Natural resources	11	8		1	2	3		164.0		164.0(P) (C)
Environment	9	8			1			57.8	50.0	107.8(P) (C)
Population	34	26		4	4			34.0 2.0	34.0 .5	68.0(P) 2.5(C)
Social development	17	17						148.0 6.0	51.0	199.0(P) 6.0(C)
Statistics	26	25		1				232.0	34.5	266.5(P) (C)
Transport	17	17					4	98.0		98.0(P) (C)

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Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	55	44			11			400.5 6.0	42.0	442.5(P) 6.0(C)
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	65	60	2	1	2			253.0	4.0	257.0(P) (C)
Section total	346	306	2	8	30	3	4	2 205.3 99.0	366.5 21.5	2 571.8(P) 120.5(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 26. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

26.1 During the biennium 1992-1993, 30 outputs were terminated. The main reason for these terminations was the less than anticipated extrabudgetary resources. As regards postponements to the biennium 1994-1995, most of the outputs postponed are already in progress and are expected to be completed during the first semester of 1994.

26.2 In food and agriculture, one technical publication was terminated because the resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) foreseen to carry out this activity were not available during the biennium 1992-1993.

26.3 With regard to economic development, 29 substantive activities were programmed, only 4 of which were terminated because of duplication with another output intended for the same users ("Informativo INFOPLAN", produced by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)). One technical publication is being postponed to 1994 because of the delay in its final processing.

26.4 All the activities under the economic and social planning subprogramme are carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), a multilateral agency specialized in planning which forms part of the ECLAC system. Two of 16 technical publications were terminated at the programme manager's decision because extrabudgetary resources were not available.

26.5 Under industrial, scientific and technological development, 2 activities were terminated of a total of 19 programmed for implementation during 1992-1993: preparation of a regional project aimed at designing and offering a specialized training course on industrial development and the preparation of bibliographies on industrialization and technological development for use in training activities. Once again, the reason for termination was the unavailability of extrabudgetary resources.

26.6 In international trade and development finance, only 1 technical publication out of 43 was not implemented, because the publication dealt with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which ceased to exist as of 8 January 1990.

26.7 In terms of natural resources and energy, 11 substantive outputs were programmed for 1992-1993. Two of them were terminated at the initiative of the secretariat, since no extrabudgetary resources were obtained. One is being postponed to the first quarter of 1994 owing to the delay in the final processing of document. Two technical publications and one ad hoc expert group meeting on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks were added in response to General Assembly resolution 47/192.

26.8 With regard to environment and human settlements, a study on the evolution of the conditions of housing and human settlements in the region was terminated

at the initiative of the secretariat owing to the unavailability of extrabudgetary funds.

26.9 Under population, four technical publications were terminated at the initiative of the secretariat because the UNFPA contribution for the biennium 1992-1993 was reduced (two bulletins of the data bank, one Latin American Population Abstract and one report). Four publications were deferred to 1994 due to a delay in final processing and editing.

26.10 In the area of statistics and economic projections, only 1 technical publication, of a total of 26, is being postponed to 1994, owing to the delay in printing.

26.11 All activities programmed under the transport subprogramme were implemented. In addition, four issues of the FAL Bulletin were added at the initiative of the Secretariat in order to satisfy the information requirements of member countries.

26.12 With regard to subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, 11 of the 55 technical publications could not be implemented. One study on national industrialization processes was terminated as a result of vacancies and the others were terminated since the extrabudgetary resources foreseen to carry out these activities were not obtained. As a consequence of the above, five seminars programmed to introduce some of these studies were also terminated for lack of extrabudgetary financing.

26.13 In the area of subregional activities in the Caribbean, the Subregional preparatory meeting for the 1995 World Conference on the Integration of Women in Development was postponed to 1994 at the request of member countries. Two technical publications out of 65 were terminated for want of specialized expertise.

SECTION 27. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Food and agriculture	19	16		3			1	91.0 23.5	36.0 6.5	127.0(P) 30.0(C)
Development issues and policies	8	5	1	2		2	1	80.0 13.0	 4.0	80.0(P) 17.0(C)
Environment	4	4					1	17.0		17.0(P) (C)
Human settlements	12	9		1	2			54.0 7.0	 1.0	54.0(P) 8.0(C)
Industrial development	17	12	1	3	1		3	77.0 23.5	2.5 10.0	79.5(P) 33.5(C)
International trade and development finance	6	3		2	1			27.5 3.0		27.5(P) 3.0(C)
Natural resources	9	5		3	1			46.0 12.0		46.0(P) 12.0(C)
Population	8	7		1		1		74.0 19.0	 5.0	74.0(P) 24.0(C)
Public administration and finance	5	5				1		43.5 4.0		43.5(P) 4.0(C)
Science and technology	5	3		1	1	1		25.5 4.0	 1.0	25.5(P) 5.0(C)
Social development and welfare	8	6		2		1	1	60.5 8.0	6.0 1.5	66.5(C) 9.5(C)

/...

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Women and development	5	2		3				16.5		16.5(P)
								3.0		3.0(C)
Statistics	20	15	1		4		1	81.0		81.0(P)
								7.0		7.0(C)
Transport, communications and tourism	16	16						66.5		66.5(P)
								11.0		11.0(C)
Energy	9	3	2	2	2			48.0		48.0(P)
								8.5		8.5(C)
Section total	151	111	5	23	12	6	8	808.0	44.5	852.5(P)
								146.5	29.0	175.5(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 27. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

27.1 Departures from programmed activities were mainly attributable to (a) high vacancy rates; (b) non-materialization of anticipated extrabudgetary resources; (c) external factors such as the wish of cosponsors, be it institutions or Governments; (d) substantive reasons: the desire to follow up on activities previously undertaken, the wish to pave the ground for future programmed activities or linking with activities undertaken by other subprogrammes or the United Nations at large; and (e) other reasons.

27.2 Under food and agriculture, three non-recurrent publications were postponed, namely, the national farm-data handbook for Lebanon, at the request of the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture, and a report on rationalizing food consumption and distribution in Lebanon owing to a delay in response from the country originally selected for the study. One additional non-recurrent publication was undertaken in cooperation with FAO.

27.3 With regard to development issues and policies, two intergovernmental expert group meetings were postponed by legislation under this subprogramme, one on the implications for the region of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, and the other on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of war-damaged countries in the region, which is a high-priority activity. Three publications were added, two by legislation and the third on the initiative of the secretariat.

27.4 Under environment, one additional non-recurrent publication was undertaken as an input into a multidisciplinary activity undertaken in the human settlements subprogramme.

27.5 In the area of human settlements, two non-recurrent publications were terminated and one postponed owing to the high vacancy rate under this subprogramme. The topics in question were addressed under other activities.

27.6 Most departures from programmed activities under the industrial development subprogramme were attributable to the high vacancy rate (45 per cent) and the wish of cosponsors to postpone a number of activities, since the subprogramme carries out a number of joint activities with other regional organizations. Additional activities were undertaken mainly as a follow-up to previous activities. In the context of departures from programmed activities, one non-recurrent publication was terminated owing to the high vacancy rate and its low priority, one reformulated for substantive reasons and three postponed at the request of cosponsors. Additional activities included three non-recurrent publications undertaken as a follow-up to or in conjunction with activities previously undertaken.

27.7 With regard to international trade and development finance, one non-recurrent publication on implications of the Uruguay Round of GATT for trade and development in the region was terminated owing to the postponement of the Round. A study on methods for strengthening mechanisms and techniques of activating interregional trade among the Commission's member States was postponed owing to the high vacancy rate and the fact that the study also constitutes the special theme for the Commission's seventeenth session, which

will be convened in April 1994. Non-programmed activities under the heading "Coordination, harmonization and liaison" were undertaken in anticipation of activities planned for the 1994-1995 biennium.

27.8 Under natural resources, a non-recurrent publication on assessment of natural resources in selected member countries was terminated. Three reports to the Commission on water resource and the progress in the implementation of Mar del Plata Action Plan were postponed owing to delays in printing.

27.9 In the population subprogramme, one publication was terminated owing to non-materialization of anticipated extrabudgetary resources. Another non-recurrent publication was added as a follow-up to a previous activity.

27.10 In public administration and finance, one additional non-recurrent publication on external debt in the region was undertaken in response to legislation.

27.11 With regard to science and technology, one ad hoc expert group meeting was terminated and an activity envisaged to take place in cooperation with the Department of Outer Space Affairs was postponed at the request of the Department. Resources were released to implement an additional activity (an ad hoc expert group meeting on substitution of ozone-depleting substances) as a follow-up to a previous activity.

27.12 Under social development and welfare, one high-priority non-recurrent publication was substantively completed but postponed to the 1994-1995 biennium in terms of reproduction and distribution. The additional activities undertaken comprised preparatory work for the World Summit for Social Development (in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92); and a non-recurrent publication undertaken owing to availability of extrabudgetary resources for that purpose.

27.13 The women and development subprogramme sustained a high vacancy rate (32 per cent). One non-recurrent publication was postponed for programmatic reasons, one owing to the high vacancy rate and the third to allow for preparation of the required material by member States.

27.14 In statistics, one recurrent publication was terminated at the request of the cosponsors and three non-recurrent publications (manuals that were to be translated into Arabic) were terminated owing to avoid duplication since the United Nations Statistical Office in New York had already published the manuals in Arabic. One recurrent publication was reformulated and expanded in scope at the request of the cosponsors and covered all Arab countries instead of ESCWA countries only.

27.15 Under energy, two activities, one recurrent publication and one non-recurrent publication, were terminated owing to the vacancy rate in this subprogramme. A non-recurrent publication and an ad hoc expert group meeting were reformulated to cover cases other than those originally envisaged.

SECTION 28. HUMAN RIGHTS

Actual programme of performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Promotion and protection of human rights										
Implementation of international instruments and procedures	97	96		1		75		100.5	15.5	116.0(P) (C)
Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups	45	22	5	8	10	9		56.0		56.0(P) (C)
Advisory Services and technical cooperation	57	28		25	4			34.5 1.0		34.5(P) 1.0(C)
Research, studies and standard setting	34	28		1	5	9		39.0		39.0(P) (C)
Section total	233	174	5	35	19	93		230.0 1.0	15.5	245.5(P) 1.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 28. HUMAN RIGHTS

28.1 The need to address new mandates emanating from the Commission on Human Rights prompted several adjustments to the work programme of the Centre for Human Rights in the 1992-1993 biennium. These adjustments comprised a substantial number of additional outputs by legislative enactment (75 out of a total of 93 added outputs alone in support of subprogramme 1, Implementation of international instruments and procedures), which has the highest priority designation. It also comprised a total of 35 postponements and 19 terminations for the Centre's programme as a whole. With the exception of one output consisting of a database for the work of the treaty bodies, which fell under the high-priority subprogramme 1, all the other postponements and terminations were not in high-priority areas. As many as 25 outputs had to be treated as postponed because their implementation status could not be ascertained centrally.

28.2 Of the total 19 outputs terminated, 4 were by legislation, 8 for lack of available resources and 6 as a result of programmatic considerations. The lack of resources affected those outputs that rely on mixed funding. For example, the workshops and round-table meetings planned under the Programme of Action of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which were to be financed from the Trust Fund established for the Second Decade, had to be cancelled and consequently the publication entitled the "Draft programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People" and the manual on existing national institutions promoting racial tolerance and combating racism were terminated as well.

28.3 Furthermore, as a result of the increase in the number of States parties to the various human rights instruments, from 580 to 720, the volume of documentation, including State reports, the analyses of such reports and official correspondence, has grown significantly during the period under consideration. Similarly, since the Committee against Torture undertook for the first time an inquiry procedure pursuant to article 20 of the Convention against Torture, such new tasks as the preparation of analytical studies of information concerning places of detention and allegations of torture had to be performed. Also, the organization of missions, the preparation of reports on the missions and the preparation of draft conclusions and recommendations relating to the inquiry had to be undertaken.

28.4 In addition, the Centre provided extensive support to inter-agency consultative meetings in connection with the World Conference on Human Rights, which took place in Vienna in 1993. In this regard, the Centre together, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) cosponsored a pre-conference Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, which took place in Montreal in the beginning of 1993. Furthermore, UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights co-authored a paper on the activities in support of human rights and presented it to the Conference. In connection with the preparation of the draft final document of the World Conference, the Centre for Human Rights organized a series of meetings in Geneva and Vienna, at which time the various United Nations bodies, organs and specialized agencies participating at the Conference presented their contributions to the draft final document. Following the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of

Action, two additional inter-agency meetings were held to discuss the follow up to the Conference.

28.5 In addition to the above, the Centre during 1992-1993 conducted fact-finding missions and undertook confidential studies for the Commission on Human Rights following those missions, provided legal advice to policy-making organs and treaty bodies implementing complaints procedures, processed communications received under the various complaints procedures, assisted special rapporteurs or representatives dealing with human rights violations and liaised with the NGOs and other sectors of the United Nations system concerning human rights questions, which included coordinating various meetings of specialized agencies and other United Nations organs during the biennium.

28.6 It should be noted that the above-mentioned activities did not generate final outputs, yet they have absorbed more than three times the staff resources utilized for the production of specified final outputs reported in annex I.

Section 29A. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

29.1 The estimated expenditure of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the 1992-1993 biennium was $2,444 million, of which $42.5 million only was funded from the regular budget.

29.2 A brief presentation of the diverse activities undertaken during the biennium by subprogramme is given hereunder.

29.3 With regard to international instruments benefiting refugees, during the period under review, the Office undertook concerted accession promotion activities with Governments, particularly among the newly independent States of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, resulting in six new accessions in 1992 and seven in 1993. In addition, UNHCR continued its efforts to secure the maximum protection possible for refugees by ensuring that new instruments contained provisions or established rules and principles beneficial to refugees, e.g. the 1992 Cairo Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Arab World or the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights.

29.4 In 1992, the Office prepared the following documents: a note on international protection; a report on implementation of the UNHCR Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women; an information note on UNHCR's activities for refugee law promotion, dissemination and training; a discussion note on the application of the "ceased circumstances" - cessation clauses in the 1951 Refugee Convention; and discussion notes on protection aspects of voluntary repatriation, on stateless persons, on the protection of persons covered by the OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and by the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, and on the Implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. In 1993, the Office presented the following documents: a note on international protection; a note on certain aspects of sexual violence against refugee women; and guidelines on voluntary repatriation, refugee children and UNHCR's activities for refugee law promotion, dissemination and training.

29.5 With regard to the effective implementation of refugee rights, unprecedented large numbers of persons seeking asylum, coupled with irregular immigration, led to a weakening of the institution of asylum and to non-observance, in many cases, of the principle of non-refoulement. Denial of access to asylum countries took various forms, including rejection at frontiers, interceptions, push-offs and forcible return of asylum-seekers to persecution or danger. In such situations, the Office intervened with the authorities concerned, not only to secure admission but also to determine the reasons for refusing it, with a view to defining an appropriate response that could assist the country to meet its international obligations towards refugees.

29.6 During the reporting period, the Office issued 16,535 travel documents to 14 Governments in order to assist these Governments in the implementation of the provision on the right of travel of refugees as laid down in the 1951 Refugee Convention. In countries where the situation warranted it, or where it was feasible, refugees were issued identity cards, with UNHCR assistance.

29.7 To meet the increasing demand for the promotion of the refugee law activities, notably in, but not limited to, Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, the Office organized well over 150 seminars world wide for Governments and NGOs for the promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law. In coordination with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, one course on refugee law was held each year. The Office also issued some 20 publications in the field of refugee law.

29.8 In addition, the Office participated actively in extensive inter-agency consultations leading to the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, as well as in the overall preparatory process and the Conference itself.

29.9 The Office continued to work closely with international and local NGOs in promoting refugee law. One such project involved UNHCR and the European Consultation on Refugees and Exiles working in collaboration with NGOs in several Central and Eastern European countries to train staff as well as local lawyers. Also, the Office assisted other interested educational institutions or centres with refugee law training materials and ideas, and embarked on a curriculum development project for academic institutions in Africa and Asia.

29.10 In 1992 and 1993, UNHCR's emergency preparedness measures facilitated timely responses to an unprecedented number of new, concurrent refugee emergencies around the world. UNHCR tested the measures introduced in 1992, inter alia, in response to an influx of over 420,000 refugees in Kenya, mainly from Somalia. In July 1993, the flow of refugees from southern Sudan into Western Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya intensified, again requiring emergency response measures. The Office also met the emergency needs of 80,000 Bhutanese who fled to Nepal and of 250,000 refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh during 1992. In late 1992, UNHCR emergency response teams were dispatched to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan, while in early 1993, UNHCR responded to a new influx of some 280,000 Togolese refugees into Benin and Ghana. Renewed strife in Liberia triggered a fresh influx of Liberian refugees into Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Nigeria in late 1992. Liberia itself became the scene of an emergency relief operation for refugees and internally displaced persons following the signature of a comprehensive peace agreement on 24 July 1993. In early 1993, and again in the month of June, the Central African Republic received an influx totalling 20,000 Chadian refugees. UNHCR continued its largest emergency programme in the former Yugoslavia for some 3.8 million refugees, internally displaced and besieged populations. The Islamic Republic of Iran received an influx of some 4,500 refugees from Iraq during July 1993. Following an attempted coup d'état in Burundi in October 1993, over 600,000 Burundese fled into neighbouring countries. UNHCR immediately dispatched emergency response teams to set up emergency programmes to assist 300,000 refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, 272,000 in Rwanda and 50,000 in Zaire.

29.11 UNHCR's emergency assistance is financed by recourse to its Emergency Fund and by special appeals. In 1992, expenditures under emergency assistance amounted to $377.6 million, of which $308.9 million was for activities related to the special programme for the former Yugoslavia, including other countries in Europe.

29.12 Three regional emergency management training workshops were held in 1992, in Amman, Bicske (Hungary) and Addis Ababa. These courses have involved some 90 participants drawn from among UNHCR staff, government and NGO counterparts and representatives from the United Nations and international organizations. This general emergency training on a regional basis was continued in 1993, with workshops conducted for countries in West and Central Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South Asia.

29.13 Some specific activities listed in the programme of work, such as "systematic evaluation, including 'lessons learned' surveys, of all major refugee emergencies" or the "revision of the 'UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies', which will highlight the particular needs of refugee women and children" were not implemented since the range of all the new emergency preparedness and response initiatives described above embody most such activities. Lessons learned in each emergency were incorporated in updated training and briefing materials. As concerns the Emergency Handbook, it was found more expedient to develop complementary tools and guidelines (e.g. for administration) rather than to revise the entire Handbook.

29.14 Overall, progress has been made in the implementation of the guidelines on the protection of refugee women. In particular, progress has been registered in addressing the problem of sexual violence against refugee women and girls, the physical organization of refugee camps and the provision to refugee women of separate personal documentation.

29.15 As concerns refugee children, the programme of work called for a wider dissemination of the guidelines on refugee children and the implementation of a related workplan. In September 1993, UNHCR issued a draft revised version of the guidelines entitled "Refugee children: protection and care". The draft was distributed for comments to all UNHCR Offices in the field, as well as to all members of the Executive Committee and NGOs. The comments received towards the end of 1993 will be incorporated in the final version of the guidelines.

29.16 UNHCR's assistance activities in the various countries or areas are grouped under two broad programme categories, namely general programmes and special programmes. Within each of these categories, the types of assistance are emergency assistance, care and maintenance, voluntary repatriation, local settlement and resettlement. The last three types of assistance constitute the three classic durable solutions to the plight of refugees. Among these, voluntary repatriation is regarded as the preferred solution. In 1992, it is estimated that some 2.3 million refugees repatriated voluntarily to their countries of origin. Overall expenditure in 1992 on voluntary repatriation amounted to $228.6 million, of which $209.6 million was incurred under special programmes.

29.17 Hence, while improving its capacity to respond to emergencies, UNHCR has persisted in its determined pursuit of solutions for refugee problems. Close to 1.3 million Afghan refugees were assisted to repatriate from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran up to 31 December 1992, while another 260,000 repatriated by the end of July 1993, in addition to other major spontaneous repatriation movements. More than 360,000 Cambodian refugees returned in time to participate in national elections and the building of a democratic society.

Well over 60,000 Ethiopian refugees have returned from Kenya and repatriation of Ethiopians began from the Sudan. More than 175,000 refugees had already returned to Mozambique by May 1993, where UNHCR is finalizing its preparations for the reception and reintegration, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC), other United Nations agencies and NGOs, of some 1.5 million Mozambicans. Arrangements for large-scale repatriation to Eritrea and north-west Somalia are being actively pursued. A sizeable return movement from Afghanistan of Tajik refugees has continued since early 1993 and by the end of July 1993 had reached 14,000 persons.

29.18 In Asia, implementation of the comprehensive plan of action for Indo-Chinese refugees continued as planned, and the number of Vietnamese asylum-seekers arriving by boat stood at 58 in the first six months of 1993, compared with an overall total of 30,939 in 1990, 22,422 in 1991 and 55 in 1992. The resumption of voluntary repatriation to Sri Lanka from India has permitted almost 35,000 refugees to return home in 1992 and the first eight months of 1993. In the Americas, the Governors Island agreement of 3 July 1993 raised hopes for the resolution of the Haitian crisis. The International Conference on Central American Refugees entered a new phase in July 1993, as UNDP assumed the lead-agency role for the Conference's fifth and final year, which ends in May 1994. The organized repatriation of Guatemalan refugees, Central America's largest remaining refugee group, began in January 1993 and, by July, a total of 3,656 Guatemalans had repatriated voluntarily from Mexico with UNHCR assistance.

29.19 As concerns resettlement, in 1992 UNHCR resettled 37,008 refugees out of a total of some 42,300 that UNHCR sought to resettle. In this category of activities, total expenditure in 1993 amounted to $14.7 million. In the period January to September 1993, 29,471 persons were resettled.

Section 29B. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

29.1 The bulk of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) work consists of operational activities for the education of children, the provision of vocational and technical training and the maintenance of basic health and welfare services for a population of 2.9 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. UNRWA is primarily funded by voluntary contributions estimated at around $668 million for the biennium 1992-1993. The uprising in the occupied territories, the "intifadah", and local conflicts in Lebanon continued to have a major impact on the Agency's operational services in the region during the reporting period.

29.2 Education remained UNRWA's largest programme. The Agency provided general education, vocational and technical training and university scholarships for higher education. Demands on UNRWA health-care services also remained high owing to rapid inflation and the increased cost of medical care as well as a dramatic worsening of socio-economic conditions, especially in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank. Also as a result of these deteriorating socio-economic conditions, more basic food commodities had to be distributed and relief and social services intensified for the most disadvantaged Palestinian refugees to alleviate their suffering and to facilitate their self-reliance.

Table 29.B.1 Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1992-1993	1992	1993
1. EDUCATION			
A. General education			
Provision of elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for eligible refugee children	397 000 a/	392 757	398 904
Provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools	9 700	8 078 b/	-
B. Vocational and professional training			
Provision of vocational, technical and teacher training	5 526 a/	5 004 c/	5 053
Provision of a limited number of university scholarships	540	744 d/	823
2. HEALTH			
A. Preventive and curative medical services			
Provision of preventive and curative medical services to eligible refugees at UNRWA clinics, health centres and Agency-subsidized government and private hospitals	2 580 000 a/	2 648 000	2 797 000
B. Nutrition and supplementary feeding services			
Provision of nutritional support to infants and pre-school children, pregnant and nursing women	164 000 a/	187 100 e/	185 900

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1992-1993	1992	1993
C. Environmental health services			
Provision of basic environmental health services to registered refugees in camps	950 000 a/	913 000	957 000
3. RELIEF AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
A. Relief services			
Provision of assistance in the form of food rations, clothing and blankets to eligible refugees, cash assistance and shelter to destitute refugees	178 000 a/	168 147 f/	166 987
B. Social services			
Provision of income-generating programmes for the economically disadvantaged, social counselling, youth and women's centres, training skills and assistance to disabled	2 714 000 a/	2 727 820	2 913 237

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 29.B.1)

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a/ As projected by UNRWA. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. II, sect. 29B.

b/ The decrease in this assistance reflects its phasing out as a subsidy given to refugee children attending private and government schools in Lebanon only. In 1993 this assistance was completely eliminated owing to austerity measures.

c/ The decrease in actual users reflects firstly the impact of insufficient special contributions in restricting the full implementation of planned courses and, secondly, the reformulation of the teacher training programme in Jordan and the West Bank, which resulted in a net decrease of some 250 trainees.

d/ The actual number of scholarships was increased above the planned number because extra special donations were received.

e/ The programmed figure for 1992-1993 was estimated on the basis of incomplete information in the reporting system then. Since then this system's defect has been corrected to record accurately the rising trend in the actual number of beneficiaries benefiting from this subprogramme as a result of natural growth and increased refugee needs.

f/ Growth in the relief services subprogramme was estimated at 5 per cent per annum on a 1990 base of 154,000. Thus at an assumed 5 per cent per annum compound growth rate, the programmed figure for end 1992 was approximately 170,000. Therefore the actual figure of 168,147 is in line with planned increases.

SECTION 31. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Information services										
Promotional services	241	180	7	10	44	10	47	1 135.7	28.2	1 163.9(P)
								167.4	82.4	249.8(C)
Information services	58	54		2	2		19	1 859.7		1 859.7(P)
								776.0		776.0(C)
Section total	299	234	7	12	46	10	66	2 995.4	28.2	3 023.6(P)
								943.4	82.4	1 025.8(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 31. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

31.1 The changes introduced in the programme of work during the period included the addition of 76 outputs within available resources; the postponement of 12 outputs; and the termination of 46 outputs. The reorganization of the Department and the consequent reconsideration of the relevance of the outputs in terms of new priorities and mandates prompted the addition of a number of outputs. Examples of such outputs include the publication of the Secretary-General's An Agenda for Peace pursuant to the statement adopted at the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (S/23500), for dissemination as widely as possible; more active promotion and information support reflective of the Secretary-General's increased media activities; and the preparation of a broad spectrum of multimedia outputs, in cooperation with other offices and agencies, to promote the World Conferences on Environment and Development in 1992 and Human Rights in 1993.

31.2 The upsurge of media interest in the United Nations, particularly the Organization's emerging role in peace-keeping and other political missions, has also required the reformulation of programmed outputs and the addition of new activities, such as special weekly radio reports on UNOSOM II in Somalia and UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, as well as a comprehensive information programme for the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea, the delivery of video materials and exhibits on major issues before the Organization, i.e. audiovisual materials on United Nations activities in Cambodia, El Salvador, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia. Furthermore, as a result of increased media and public interest, the production of ad hoc supplementary publications on peace-keeping and other political missions in Georgia, Liberia and Rwanda, became necessary.

31.3 Increased media interest has also led the Department, both at Headquarters and in the field, to undertake an increased number of interviews and lectures as well as to prepare country-specific print materials. To respond more effectively to media inquiries, on 20 September 1993, the Department introduced an Electronic Bulletin Board telephone news service for broadcasting organizations available in English and Spanish 24 hours a day. On the other hand, however, the increased demands of the media through services at Headquarters and considerations of cost-efficiency prevented the Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General from implementing such programme elements as editors' round tables, outreach visits to media in specific regions and the Encounter with Editors on Issues before the United Nations.

31.4 During the biennium, the Department also focused on developments in negotiations concerning the situation in South Africa and the question of Palestine. The updated version of the Secretary-General's report on South Africa, programmed for release during the 1992-1993 biennium, had to be postponed to early 1994, in view of the role of the United Nations in elections in South Africa set out in the January 1994 report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/1994/16). General Assembly resolution 46/64 C accords the Secretariat the needed flexibility to adjust its activities in covering the question of Palestine. Taking this into account, the Department has sought to widen the scope of its activities by putting more resources into two regional

encounters for senior journalists; and thus reducing the number of national encounters from the planned four to two.

31.5 General Assembly resolution 46/73 B of 11 December 1992 on the elimination of the backlog editions of the Yearbook of the United Nations programmed the 1988 and 1989 editions for issuance in the 1992-1993 biennium. The preparation of these editions began in 1991, under the financial arrangements agreed between the United Nations and the external publisher. However, the completion of these editions has been further delayed owing to inadequate staffing and the unreliability of the freelance arrangement, as well as other logistical reasons. The publication of the 1988 and 1989 editions are scheduled for 1994. The 1987, 1991 and 1992 editions were issued during the 1992-1993 biennium.

31.6 Owing to the need to implement several print materials with higher priority of information materials on peace-keeping and other political missions, promotion materials for major conferences or with higher print runs (e.g. Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization), the printing of the recurrent publication Everyone's United Nations had to be postponed to 1994.

31.7 The mandate to promote African economic recovery, as prescribed by subsequent General Assembly resolutions, prompted the Department to increase the production and dissemination of briefing papers built around the periodical Africa Recovery and to develop articles for publication by international media.

31.8 The network of United Nations information centres and services continued to represent vital sources of information for local media, NGOs, educational institutions and individuals. In 1992 the United Nations information centres devoted their activities to publicizing the preparation, proceedings and follow up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. As an example, the Bucharest Information Centre arranged for the publication of 50,100 news items each month by the National News Agency, ROMPRES, in the six months leading up to the Conference.

31.9 In addition, throughout the biennium United Nations information centres organized a wide range of promotional events for International Women's Day, Disarmament Week, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, World Food Day, the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, World Habitat Day, World AIDS Day, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Health Day, the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and World Environment Day.

31.10 Following the second stage of restructuring (A/C.5/47/88) as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/212 B, the responsibilities for the Dag Hammarskjöld Library were transferred from the Office of Conference Services to the Department of Public Information. Some indicators of the services rendered by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library are given in the table below.

Table 31.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, for the biennium 1992-1993

Category of service	Implemented 1992	Implemented 1993
1. Collection and organization of information (No. of items processed)		
Selection, acquisition and maintenance of materials (pieces filed/shelved)	470 339	436 645
Books, documents, periodical articles catalogued (non-United Nations materials) and indexed (United Nations materials)	26 793	24 080
2. Library and information services		
Provision of information to users:		
Reference queries answered	93 350	93 757
Pieces loaned/rented	162 969	93 256
Publications and bibliographies:		
Sales items issued	25	14
Non-sales items issued	-	-

SECTION 37. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Good offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information										
Research and the collection of information	77	77						45.0	3.0	48.0(P) (C)
Political and Security Council affairs	47	34		3	10			515.5 1.0		515.5(P) 1.0(C)
Political and General Assembly Affairs and secretariat services b/	52	27			25			190.8		190.8(P) (C)
Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization	101	95	2	2	2			174.0 12.0		174.0(P) 12.0(C)
Question of Palestine	104	93			11			185.0		185.0(P) (C)
Elimination of apartheid	394	353	1	1	39	2		374.3 5.0		374.3(P) 5.0(C)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Disarmament	121	89		16	16			393.7		393.7(P)
								33.0	9.0	42.0(C)
Peaceful uses of outer space	138	133	5			5		152.5		152.5(P)
								4.0		4.0(C)
Section total	1 034	901	8	22	103	7		2 030.8	3.0	2 033.8(P)
								55.0	9.0	64.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

b/ Excluding Economic and Social Council affairs and secretariat services.

Section 37. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

37.1 The first phase of restructuring and streamlining the Secretariat by the Secretary-General was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/232. The Department of Political Affairs was established to develop an enhanced capacity for good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, to collect and analyse pertinent information in order to alert the relevant organs about impending crises and to carry out mandates decided upon by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other competent organs.

37.2 The new Department incorporates most, and in some cases all, of the activities, posts and staff of the following former departments and offices: Office of Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services; Office for Research and the Collection of Information; Department of Political and Security Council Affairs; Department of Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship; and the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In addition to the programmes previously undertaken by the former departments and offices, the Department was also given the added responsibility of carrying out the activities contained in subprogramme 1 (Good offices and peacemaking) of programme 1. However, other activities were transferred out of the Department. As indicated under section 2, the functions of providing secretariat servicing to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was transferred to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. Similarly, the responsibility for implementation of activities under subprogramme 4, Special emergency programmes, of programme 37 was assigned to the Department for Humanitarian Affairs. The editing functions for General Assembly documentation were transferred to the Office of Conference Services of the Department of Administration and Management. The activities of subprogramme 3 (Economic and Social Council affairs and secretariat services) of programme 3 were transferred to the former Department of Economic and Social Development at the time of the restructuring of the Secretariat in March 1992 and later, following the second phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/212 B, to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

37.3 During this reporting period, the Department's work was divided between the two Under-Secretaries-General, each of whom was entrusted with clearly defined geographical and functional responsibilities. The work of the Department of Political Affairs I encompassed the shared responsibility with the Department of Political Affairs II for programme 1, Good offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information. The Department of Political Affairs I provided support to the Secretary-General in the exercise of his responsibilities, for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking in the Americas, Asia and Europe regions, while the Department of Political Affairs II provided it in the Middle East and Africa regions. The Department of Political Affairs I was also assigned the implementation of programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs; programme 3, Political and General Assembly affairs and secretariat services; and programme 7, Disarmament. The Department of Political Affairs I also assumed the added responsibility of providing substantive secretariat servicing to various working groups set up by the General Assembly and the Security Council on issues relating to "An Agenda for Peace" and the revitalization of the General Assembly. The Department of

Political Affairs II was assigned the responsibility for implementation of programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization; programme 5, Question of Palestine; and programme 6, Elimination of apartheid. The responsibility for implementation of programme 8, Peaceful uses of outer space, was assigned to the Office for Outer Space Affairs, which was transferred to the United Nations Office at Vienna.

37.4 In order to ensure improved efficiency, new divisions, branches and units were established to undertake activities across several subprogrammes. The activities relating to the provision of substantive servicing to the First Committee under subprogramme 2 of programme 2 was undertaken by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which was renamed as the Centre for Disarmament Affairs in 1993. Throughout the biennium, outputs were, therefore, in many cases reformulated or even moved outright from one section of the budget to another. On the whole, programme delivery was not significantly affected by the reorganization of the political sector and the related structural adjustments.

37.5 The functions carried out by the Department in international cooperation may be summarized as follows: (a) preparation of and participation in negotiations by the Secretary-General to prevent, control and resolve conflicts; (b) participation in fact-finding and other missions to areas of actual or potential conflict where the Secretary-General's preventive diplomacy and peacemaking efforts may be, or are already, engaged; and (c) provision of guidance and support to special representatives and other distinguished persons appointed by the Secretary-General to assist his preventive diplomacy and peacemaking efforts.

37.6 Some 77 reports on special political topics, sometimes undertaken in cooperation with special representatives of the Secretary-General, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs were submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council under programme 1, Good offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information.

37.7 With respect to programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs, the three postponements related to two recurrent publications (Repertoire of Practice of the Security Council, tenth supplement covering the period 1985-1988, and Supplement No. 6 of the Repertory of Practice of the United Nations Organs) under subprogramme 1; and to the substantive servicing of the Conference on the Indian Ocean on which no intergovernmental decision was taken for holding it during the biennium (subprogramme 2). It should be noted that the programme budget for the 1992-1993 biennium as well as for previous bienniums includes reference to such activities primarily as an indication of the departments', or offices' preparedness to deal with such political developments, should they arise. Therefore, the postponement or termination of such activities is viewed as non-action for lack of requests from legislative bodies. Although programme 2 reflects the smallest number of outputs, it also reflects the largest number of work-months utilized for the implementation of activities under it. This is mostly explained by the fact that servicing the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies is reflected as two outputs. However, the Security Council alone held some 304 official meetings and 441 consultations of the whole during the biennium.

37.8 The 25 terminations under programme 3, Political and General Assembly affairs and secretariat services, related to the compilation and distribution of the directory of NGO services and liaison offices and to the monthly reports on the Secretariat activities relating to NGOs (subprogramme 1). All other activities were implemented as programmed.

37.9 The Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee were merged in 1993 to form the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. Some 50 reports relating to trust and non-self-governing territories were submitted to these Committees and to the Trusteeship Council under subprogramme 2 of programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization. The two postponements under this programme related to two issues of Decolonization, while the terminations related to two visiting missions in order to prepare for two seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/181.

37.10 Under programme 5, Questions of Palestine, most of the terminations related to a reduced number of regional symposiums and seminars and published materials on those meetings. The non-implementation of these activities was authorized by the Bureau of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/74 A and 47/64 A and the resources were redeployed towards the implementation of the mandated computer-based system and for an enhanced commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

37.11 Under programme 6, Elimination of apartheid, activities to support the endeavours of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the General Assembly were in general implemented. The focus of these activities was on educational, humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, through the implementation of the programmes of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa as well as the coordination of the United Nations system activities in the area. The majority of terminations were due to the political development in South Africa and related to the non-convening of the meeting of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports in 1993; 12 issues of the News Digest and four registers on sports. Nineteen out of the 24 meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africans (UNEPTSA) were also not held as programmed. The two added outputs reported referred to the servicing of two pledging conferences in 1992 and 1993 for the United Nations Trust Fund and programmes of assistance for southern Africa.

37.12 Under programme 7, Disarmament, the Centre for Disarmament Affairs serviced 71 formal meetings and a number of informal meetings of the First Committee (Disarmament and international security Committee) of the General Assembly. The Centre gave substantive assistance relating to the meetings of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint. Support was also given to the Preparatory Committee and to the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, of which the Secretary-General is the depositary. Also, the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 1995 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 10 to 14 May 1993. The Centre also organized and serviced, during the biennium, several groups of governmental experts and organized several international meetings on specific disarmament subjects.

37.13 Activities relating to publications, information and the World Disarmament Campaign were readjusted during the biennium. High priority was given to the Disarmament Yearbook which was issued in record time. The Disarmament Facts series was terminated and the number of issues of the Disarmament Newsletter and the periodic review Disarmament was reduced. The name of the World Disarmament Campaign was changed to "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" to reflect its actual work and the consensus support it had gained. The Disarmament Fellowship Programme trained 29 fellows in 1992 and 27 in 1993.

37.14 Under programme 8, Peaceful uses of outer space, five additional reports were submitted in 1993 to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The five reformulations related to reduced periodicity of the Monthly Survey on peaceful exploration of outer space, whose coverage was, however, expanded. All other activities were implemented as programmed.

SECTION 38. OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS AND LAW OF THE SEA AND OCEAN AFFAIRS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
United Nations Administrative Tribunal and its secretariat										
United Nations Administrative Tribunal (including its secretariat)	112	108		4				33.0	5.0	38.0(P) (C)
International law	242	183	2	51	6	3		558.7	7.0	565.7(P) (C)
Law of the sea and ocean affairs	61	40	1	10	10			366.0 15.0		366.0(P) 15.0(C)
Section total	415	331	3	65	16	3		957.7 15.0	12.0	969.7(P) 15.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 38. OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS AND LAW OF THE SEA AND OCEAN AFFAIRS

A. Legal activities

Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations as a whole: Office of the Legal Counsel

38.1 The work of the Office of the Legal Counsel, which provides the overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations, has increased this past biennium owing to several factors. The election of judges to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by the General Assembly in December 1993 required a large number of replies to questions from Governments, organizations and the general public. In addition, significant resources were required to carry out the work related to the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), and the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, as authorized by Security Council resolution 827 (1993). The result has been that the volume of advice in response to queries regarding political, peace-keeping and humanitarian matters doubled in the last six months of the biennium alone.

Custody, registration and publication of treaties: Treaty Section

38.2 The Treaty Section's workload has tripled during the last biennium as a result of the significant increase of United Nations membership. New States are required to succeed to conventions deposited with the Secretary-General, which creates an increase in the number of formalities (1,300 per year) in relation to these conventions. In addition, these new States enter into numerous new agreements with other States, and these also have to be registered with the Treaty Section (approximately 3,000 new treaties per year). Financial constraints and lack of adequate personnel necessitated the readjustment of work, and accordingly the publication of the Handbook of Final Clauses and the Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary, which were carried over from the last biennium, are reprogrammed for the 1994-1995 biennium. A consultant has been hired specifically to complete The Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary and therefore it is envisioned that this output will be implemented during the 1994-1995 biennium.

Progressive development and codification of international law: Codification Division

38.3 The activities mentioned in the programme budget have been implemented as programmed, subject to minor exceptions primarily attributable to decisions of the General Assembly. Thus, by resolution 47/36, the General Assembly terminated the item on the Additional Protocol on Consular Functions and, by decisions 47/414, 48/413 and 47/415, it postponed action on the International Law Commission's recommendation for convening a conference on jurisdictional

immunities of States and a conference on the status of the diplomatic bag and courier.

38.4 As regards publications, the reasons for the postponement of the issuance of volumes in the Legislative Series and the series Reports on International Arbitral Awards were attributed to (a) programmatic considerations and (b) logistical grounds. As for the Juridical Yearbook, detailing of staff to missions abroad has made it necessary to redeploy human resources normally allocated to the preparation of the publication (seven man-months per edition). Only 20 man-months were devoted during the biennium 1992-1993 to the preparation of the four programmed editions. As a result, only two editions (1986 and 1990) were completed during the biennium. The 1987 and 1991 editions are expected to be published in the 1994-1995 biennium.

General legal services to United Nations organs and programmes: General Legal Division

38.5 The work of the Division is generally to provide legal advice and services, and that aspect of work of the Division has not changed. However, during the past biennium there has been a substantial change in emphasis regarding the subject of such legal services as well as increases in the amount of work resulting from peace-keeping missions and case appeals of the Administrative Tribunal.

38.6 The General Legal Division's work in support of United Nations peace-keeping matters cuts across various areas of the work of the Organization, such as legal services in respect of contracts, minimizing claims against the Organization, the development of administrative law, etc. The workload of the Division has increased as a result of a 41 per cent increase in the number of cases appealed to the Administrative Tribunal, which led to additional work in providing advice to relevant Secretariat units regarding the implementation of such judgements.

Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade: Administrative Tribunal

38.7 The work during the 1992-1993 biennium proceeded as programmed. It should be noted, however, that the work of the Tribunal has been steadily increasing. This increase cannot be regarded as a temporary phenomenon. Each year, since the beginning of 1990, the number of applications filed exceeds the number of judgements delivered, as follows:

Year	Applications filed	Judgements rendered
1990	43	31
1991	68	46
1992	70	40
1993	70	46

38.8 The decision by UNRWA to accept the Tribunal's jurisdiction in matters affecting the Agency's area staff, taken with effect from 1 January 1991, has resulted in a considerable further increase in the Tribunal's workload. Since 1991, and throughout the biennium 1992-1993, 24 appeals have been filed by UNRWA area staff.

B. Law of the sea and ocean affairs

38.9 The programme on the law of the sea and ocean affairs is composed of 5 subprogrammes consisting of 61 activities quantified in the narrative of the programme budget, as well as non-quantified activities and a number of operational activities.

38.10 Of the 61 quantified activities, 10 (mostly publications) were reported substantively completed, but as they were not issued by the end of the 1992-1993 biennium, they were considered postponed. Ten outputs under high-priority subprogrammes were reported terminated owing to programmatic considerations or to intergovernmental bodies not meeting as anticipated in the programme budget.

SECTION 40. DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Disaster relief and mitigation, and special emergency for United Nations Development Organizations (programme										
Disaster mitigation	13	13						12.0		(P) 12.0(C)
Disaster information	42	20		22		3	2	64.4		64.4(P) (C)
Special emergency programmes	42	40	1		1	3	1	73.0		73.0(P) (C)
Policy planning and development						2	1	7.0		7.0(P) (C)
Section total	97	73	1	22	1	8	4	144.4 12.0		144.4(P) 12.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

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Section 40. DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

40.1 The Department of Humanitarian Affairs was established in 1992 pursuant to resolution 46/182 entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". This resolution, in essence, provided an expanded legislative mandate in the field of emergency humanitarian assistance while at the same time providing the basis for restructuring existing institutional arrangements through the creation of the Department into which the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) and other existing special emergency units were integrated.

40.2 New activities reflecting the enlarged mandate were initiated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs during the 1992-1993 biennium. Although they were largely absorbed by the existing subprogramme structure, some were initiated under a new high-priority subprogramme entitled "Policy planning and development". The changes in the programme structure as they relate to the creation of the above new subprogramme and the reformulation of the remaining four subprogrammes are reflected in programme 37 of the programme budget, which provides the broad orientation for the activities of the new Department of Humanitarian Affairs and outlines its strategy and objectives, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 46/182.

40.3 The bulk of work of the newly created Department of Humanitarian Affairs lies in promoting international cooperation and coordination, harmonization and liaison in emergency humanitarian assistance. Such activities accounted for a significantly large portion of staff resources utilized for the implementation of the work programme, i.e., 69 per cent of total work-months utilized during the biennium. A brief description of the main work implemented is given below.

40.4 In the area of policy planning and development, a number of policy papers were prepared, including the protection of humanitarian mandates in conflict situations involving peace-keeping operations and background and analytical papers for the three meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Substantive support was also provided to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force and its two working groups in the formulation of policy recommendations and the development of system-wide operational framework for an effective response for the smooth transition from relief, to rehabilitation and long-term development in emergency situations. In addition, a computer-assisted early warning information system on complex emergencies was developed, including the establishment of indicators for the early detection of impending emergencies and disasters.

40.5 With respect to disaster information, the Department has chaired 14 meetings with NGOs to provide an overview of the situation prevailing in the countries affected by disasters/emergencies and to provide a forum for a substantive discussion on emergency humanitarian activities. In addition, the Department has organized, provided substantive servicing and prepared background documentation for 17 meetings of the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, composed of 30 major donor Governments to review developments relating to complex emergencies and to mobilize resources and support for emergency humanitarian programmes.

40.6 In regards to special emergency programmes, the Department provided substantive servicing to a meeting of African Emergency Task Force and to six meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. This included preparing analytical and background papers and identifying issues for review. Furthermore, the Department provided substantive servicing to two meetings each of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl and the Quadripartite Committee for Coordination on Chernobyl in 1993. It prepared, as well, a report on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

40.7 In addition to the above coordination and liaison functions, the Department produced a number of additional reports during 1992-1993 in support of the policy planning and development and special emergency subprogrammes. This included two reports on the strengthening of coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and a report on the coordination of humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development. Furthermore, the Department has prepared as well two reports on emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

40.8 It should be noted that, in view of the restructuring of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the entire publication programme of the former UNDRO underwent a complete review. To this effect, a decision was taken by the Department to postpone to the next biennium 22 publications, all under the disaster information subprogramme.

Section 41. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

41.1 As part of the first phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat, the former Department of Conference Services was integrated into the Department of Administration and Management as the Office of Conference Services. The Internal Audit Division, the Central Monitoring Unit, the Central Evaluation Unit and Management Advisory Services were consolidated under the new Office for Inspections and Investigations as of 24 August 1993 in order to provide comprehensive audit, inspection and investigation services to the Organization.

41.2 The Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance is responsible for the operation of an integrated system of programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation as well as the direction, management and control of the financial functions of the Organization. During the biennium, the Office continued to implement and refine the new budgetary process and implemented recommendations relating to the format of the programme budget. It also attended to the requirements of an expanded number of peace-keeping operations. It implemented its regular work programme and contributed to the management of the Organization under continuing financial difficulties. The Office provided substantive servicing to the General Assembly, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) as reflected in the variety of reports and other submissions listed in table 41.C.1 below.

41.3 The Office of Human Resources Management is responsible for ensuring that the staff of the Organization is managed according to the principles of the Charter, the directives of the General Assembly and the instructions of the Secretary-General. Specifically, the Office is responsible for the uniform application of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and for designing strategies for attracting, developing and retaining competent staff and for ensuring the effective implementation of personnel reforms as set out in various General Assembly resolutions. The Office continued to give special attention to the training needs in basic supervision, office automation and developing professional knowledge of staff in the substantive areas.

41.4 An increase in the volume of work handled by the Office of General Services was registered owing to the establishment of peace-keeping missions and this is reflected, for example, in the travel transactions processed as well as in the incoming and outgoing shipments reported. The workload of the Security and Safety Service also increased significantly.

41.5 The Office of Conference Services provided technical and secretariat support services to the Committee on Conferences, including the preparation of draft calendars of conferences and meetings for the Committee's consideration and reporting to the General Assembly. The Department's continued efforts to achieve a more evenly scheduled calendar of meetings resulted in a more efficient and effective utilization of conference-servicing resources. The workload of the Office of Conference Services increased significantly owing, inter alia, to the increase in the activity of the Security Council and other peace-keeping-related meetings.

Table 41.B.1 Office of Human Resources Management: selected outputs/services provided during the biennium 1992-1993

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
1. Policy planning and analysis		
(a) Parliamentary documentation		
(i) Annual report of Secretary-General to General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat	1	1
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of desirable ranges (1992)	1	-
(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of personnel policy reform	-	-
2. Recruitment, placement and career development		
(a) Recruitment		
(i) Long-term recruitment of Professional staff subject to geographical distribution	117	89
(ii) Recruitment through national competitive examinations (number of candidates placed)	54	53
(iii) No. of staff placed following examinations for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category	15	18
(iv) Recruitment of General Service staff	646	571
(v) Short-term recruitment for		
Conference services	516	563
Special conference	13	342
Peace-keeping missions	313	708
(vi) Recruitment of Field Service staff for peace-keeping missions	152	203

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(vii) Processing of special service agreements		
Consultants	329	505
Individual contractors	557	394
(viii) Assignments to missions	972	671
(b) Placement of staff from a roster of internal candidates	77	
Professional and higher categories		249
General Service and related categories		332
3. Staff administration and training		
(a) Staff administration		
Parliamentary documentation		
Annual reports to the General Assembly on issues related to Staff Regulations and Rules	2	2
(b) Staff Regulations and Rules and other administrative issuances		
(i) Reports to the General Assembly	1	-
(ii) Revisions and amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules	3	3
(iii) Administrative issuances	81	91
(iv) Interpretation of the Staff Regulations and Rules and administrative issuances (oral and written replies)	1 300	1 700

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(v) Review of administrative decisions contested by individual staff members		
a. Number new requests for review submitted	349	188
b. Total No. of cases reviewed	251	89
c. No. of replies to appeals prepared by the Administrative Review Unit	173	38
d. No. of cases settled after appeal was filed	6	8
e. Disciplinary cases handled by the Administrative Review Unit	56	118
(c) Compensation and classification		
(i) Professional classification	350	381
(ii) General Service classification	198	537
(iii) Review of classification appeals		
Professional	1	4
General Service	74	81
(iv) Reports to ICSC, ACABQ and CCAQ on compensation issues	34	32
(v) Issuance of administrative instructions and circulars related to salaries, allowances and other entitlements	20	18
(vi) Conduct of surveys related to the establishment of entitlements and conditions of service for peace-keeping missions	4	8
(d) Occupational training in the following areas		
(i) Management and supervisory training (approx. 600 staff)	96	201

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(ii) Computer and related new technology training	2 118 (HQ)	2 016 (HQ)
(e) Language training		
(i) No. of participants by language		
Arabic	293	342
Chinese	148	211
English	606	683
French	1 535	1 425
Russian	252	323
Spanish	963	915
Total	3 797	3 899
(ii) Language proficiency, No. of participants passed by language		
Arabic	16	13
Chinese	7	4
English	590	1 090
French	386	489
Russian	51	48
Spanish	165	200
Total	1 215	1 844
(f) Office skills training for General Service staff (No. trained)	59	43
(g) Training for peace-keeping missions (No. trained)	500	-
(h) Orientation and induction courses for new staff members (No. of participants)	224	199
(i) Upgrading professional knowledge and skills of staff: No. of participants in following areas		
(i) Sabbatical programme	3	3

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(ii) Training and retraining in substantive knowledge	438	744
(iii) Refresher courses for translators, interpreters and other language staff	22	27
4. Medical and employee assistance		
(a) No. of medical examinations		
(i) Full medical examinations	2 819	3 980
(ii) Medical consultations by physicians, nurses and medical consultants	58 933	70 853
(iii) Immunizations, injections, electrocardiograms	10 796	10 731
(b) Medico-administrative activities		
(i) Medical files reviewed and analysed	55 212	

Table 41.C.1 Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance: selected outputs/services provided during the biennium 1992-1993

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
1. Financial management and control systems		
(a) Parliamentary documentation		
(i) Annual reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on		
a. Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors	2	5
b. Standards of accommodation for air travel	2	2
c. Travel and related entitlement	1	1
d. The financial situation of the Organization	3	3
(ii) Other reports on special topics	3	1
(b) Financial management and control systems		
(i) Management and coordination of all life, health, property and liability insurance activities		
a. Negotiations of health and life insurance	8	8
b. Enrolment of staff (including retired staff) in		
i. Medical and dental insurance	16 728	17 329
ii. Life insurance	14 014	14 141
c. Purchase or renewal of major commercial insurance policies	22	24

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
d. Administration of insurance policies covering		
i. Value of United Nations property	9	7
ii. Third-party liability for 30,000 vehicles as well as aircraft leased by the Organization	4	10
e. Claims reviewed and processed in respect of service-incurred death, injury or illness	56	137
f. Claims reviewed and processed for loss or damage of personal effects attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the Organization	87	120
2. Contributions assessment and processing		
(a) Parliamentary services: substantive servicing of the annual sessions of the Committee on Contributions	1	1
(b) Published materials		
(i) Technical material: monthly report on status of contributions	12	12
(ii) Assessment of contributions of Member States to the regular budget and for the financing of peace-keeping operations	18	27
(iii) Assessment of contributions by non-member States for their participation in the United Nations activities	1	1
(c) Preparation of studies and reports on the scale of assessments	1	1
(d) Provision of support to pledging conferences for a variety of United Nations activities	6	4

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
3. Financial accounting and reporting activities		
(a) Parliamentary documentation		
(i) Financial reports to the General Assembly for the biennium	4	2
(ii) Financial reports on trust funds and technical cooperation	240	276
(b) Processing of accounting actions received from various departments and offices	307 265	318 200
(c) No. of staff processed on payrolls	13 531	14 718
4. Treasury services		
(a) Bank accounts managed	450	495
(i) Headquarters	134	166
(ii) Offices away from Headquarters	316	329
(b) Short-term investments (No. of actions)	6 681	6 757
(c) Receiving and recording of payments (No. of cash receipts)	10 145	10 987
(d) Effecting all disbursements (No. of cheques only)	107 642	100 559
5. Programme planning, budgeting and monitoring		
(a) Parliamentary documentation		
(i) Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997	1	
(ii) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995		1
(iii) Proposed outline of the programme budget for the biennium (1994-1995)	1	
(iv) Budget performance reports for the biennium 1992-1993	1	1

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(v) Reports of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly on the programme budget for the biennium	25	22
(vi) Approved appropriations for the programme budget	1	2
(vii) Reports of the General Assembly on administrative and budgetary matters as required		
a. Preparation of statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies	86	70
b. Preparation of reports to ACABQ	10	5
(viii) Issuance and revision of allotment advices and staffing table authorizations	1 526	1 930
(ix) Review of extrabudgetary cost plans and trust fund proposals	131	139
(x) Review of host country agreements concerning meetings	5	7
6. Financial services relating to peace-keeping matters		
(a) Budget estimates and performance reports prepared		
Reports to the General Assembly and addenda to Security Council reports		50 a/
- Letters to ACABQ		31
(b) Issuance of		
(i) Allotments	226	267
(ii) Staffing table authorizations	27	46

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
(iii) Report on the financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus included in the Secretary-General's appeals to Member States for voluntary contributions	2	2
(c) Letters to troop-contributing Governments	401	747
(d) Initiation of payments to troop-contributing Governments	119	126

a/ Individual reports may contain cost estimates for more than one financial period and/or performance report(s). Does not include reports of the Fifth Committee or resolutions.

Table 41.D.1 Office of General Services: selected outputs/ services provided during the biennium 1992-1993

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
1. Security and safety services		
(a) Security services		
(i) Meetings covered	1 301	1 358
(ii) Assignments and special events covered	581	323
(iii) Investigations conducted	808	844
(iv) Issuance of new passes and I.D.	109 073	149 229 a/
(b) Safety services		
(i) Investigations of accidents involving visitors and staff members	351	422
(ii) Responses to emergencies and all types of alarms	603	1 161 b/
2. Electronic support services		
(a) Communications		
(i) Words sent and received through message switch	27 607 138	302 358 585
(ii) Operator-assisted calls	324 422	346 485
(b) Mainframe computer services		
(i) Computer use hours	10 433	11 460
(ii) Connect hours	302 657	220 871
(iii) No. of jobs	651 000	613 869
(c) Technological innovations services		
(i) No. of new personal computer workstations installed	650	800
(ii) No. of service calls	9 246	10 716

Output/service by subprogramme			Number provided 1992	1993
	(iii)	No. of meetings of the Technological Innovations Boards and its working group	4	2
	(iv)	No. of completed studies	21	23
	(v)	No. of new systems implemented	32	28
	(vi)	No. of systems supported	30	28
3.	Commercial, procurement and transportation services			
	Procurement and transportation			
	(i)	Contracts negotiated	333	423
	(ii)	Purchase orders processed	6 071	5 374
	(iii)	Travel transactions processed	57 689	53 993
	(iv)	Incoming and outgoing shipments	13 884	13 113
4.	Facilities management, maintenance and construction			
	(a) Building operation and maintenance			
	(i)	Work orders	31 917	27 093
	(ii)	Alteration and improvement projects	14	8 c/
	(iii)	Major maintenance projects supervised	-	7 d/
	(iv)	Electrical construction projects	72	87
	(b) Mail service			
	(i)	Pieces of incoming mail sorted	8 831 887	10 623 476
	(ii)	Pieces of outgoing postal mail dispatched	2 361 999	2 178 736

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1992	1993
5. Archives and records management		
(a) Records management programmes developed	15	19
(b) Accession and disposal of paper-based and electronic records (linear feet)		
(i) Accessions	2 340	2 228
(ii) Disposals	1 970	2 113
(c) Servicing Secretariat users and external researchers, including information retrieval, file loans and records reproduction	13 971	16 912

a/ The installation of the access card system at Headquarters required the replacement of old identification passes with new ones.

b/ The high number is due to the fact that the relocation of the Security Control Centre was in progress and the alarms system, being rewired, caused numerous false alarms that required the response of the Service.

c/ Two non-budgeted projects were completed in 1993:

(i) Special security installations: serious security threats resulted in emergency security projects which had to be implemented prior to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

(ii) Expansion of voting system for the General Assembly: as a result of the unforeseen increase in membership in the Organization, the voting boards in the General Assembly had to be upgraded and enlarged.

d/ Two non-budgeted projects were completed in 1993:

(i) Automation of existing swing gates: owing to the need to increase security, it was necessary to automate the entrance and exit gates along First Avenue.

(ii) Exterior cleaning/maintenance projects supervised in 1993, which have been reported as work orders under item (a) (i).

Table 41.J.1 Office of Conference Services, Headquarters: selected output/services provided by the Office of Conference Services, Headquarters, during the biennium 1992-1993

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1992-1993	Number provided 1992	Number provided 1993
1. Editorial and official records services			
(a) Editing (thousands of words)			
(i) Pre-editing	15 950	8 824	9 188
(ii) Official records editing	97 830	20 553	54 803
(b) Typing (thousands of words)			
(i) Staff			
Arabic	51 500	29 030	29 190
Chinese	38 520	25 380	29 290
English	43 470	20 680	20 490
French	63 100	33 230	34 980
Russian	52 320	28 560	32 100
Spanish	61 240	33 970	35 140
Total	310 150	170 850	181 190
(ii) Typing (contractual)	42 000	25 227	22 800
(iii) German (extrabudgetary)	3 000	-	-
2. Meeting, interpretation and verbatim reporting services			
No. of meetings serviced			
With interpretation	5 720	3 080	3 138
Without interpretation	1 650	1 180	1 020
With verbatim records	650	380	369
Interpreter assignments	59 150	25 540	26 330

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1992-1993	Number provided 1992	Number provided 1993
3. Translation services			
Translation of United Nations documents and publications (thousand of words)			
(a) Staff			
Arabic	27 500	17 320	18 359
Chinese	25 600	14 869	17 507
English	8 900	4 396	4 185
French	28 300	17 466	18 172
Russian	27 500	16 481	19 631
Spanish	29 700	17 623	18 915
Total	147 500	88 115	96 769
(b) Contractual	34 000	16 008	13 475
(c) German (extrabudgetary)	1 650	639	797
4. Publishing services			
(a) Reproduction (thousands of impressions)	1 529 350	795 520	749 350
(b) Distribution (thousands of items)	113 000	65 130	66 940

Table 41.K.1 Conference and Library Services, Geneva: selected output services provided by the Conference Services Division, Geneva, for the biennium 1992-1993

Category of service	Programmed 1992-1993	Number provided 1992	Number provided 1993
1. Editorial and official records services			
(a) Editorial and official records workload			
(i) Documents control (No. of jobs)	67 000	33 064	34 866
(ii) Editing (thousands of words)	27 100	13 918	13 414
(iii) Typing (thousands of words)			
Arabic	29 500	19 908	20 146
Chinese	38 500	20 807	19 920
English	50 000	27 950	29 139
French	81 000	48 127	46 142
Russian	60 000	38 885	43 196
Spanish	55 500	32 167	31 830
Subtotal	314 500	187 844	190 373
(b) Contractual editing and typing			
(i) Editing (thousands of words)	1 320 a/	786 a/	121
(ii) Typing (thousands of words)			
Arabic	n.a.	0	22
Chinese	n.a.	2 765	2 179 a/
English	n.a.	268	890
French	n.a.	467	2 391
Russian	n.a.	344	1 168
Spanish	n.a.	594	1 366
Total	20 000	4 438	8 016

Category of service	Programmed 1992-1993	Number provided 1992	Number provided 1993
2. Meeting, interpretation and verbatim services			
(a) No. of meeting service			
(i) Meetings with interpretation	6 300	2 902	3 123
(ii) Meetings without interpretation	6 200	4 029	4 271
(b) Interpreter assignments	59 300	27 683	28 969
3. Translation services			
(a) Translation of United Nations documents and publications (thousands of words)			
Arabic	13 000	8 556	8 938
Chinese	10 900	6 491	6 745
English	9 100	5 039	5 267
French	25 600	15 457	14 313
Russian	21 000	13 176	14 826
Spanish	18 400	11 367	11 135
Subtotal	98 000	60 086	61 224
(b) Contractual translation			
Translation/revision (thousands of words)	n.a.	2 289	4 937
4. Publishing services			
(a) Reproduction (thousands of page impressions)	552 400	306 567	347 197
(b) Distribution (thousands of documents)	47 800	23 487	27 064

Category of service	Programmed 1992-1993	Number provided 1992	1993
5. Library information services			
(a) Published materials			
(i) Recurrent publications	130	54	46
(ii) Non-recurrent publications	2	1	3
(b) Selection of the material to be included in the Library collection	n.a.	4 063	3 293
(c) Acquisition of documents and publications	n.a.	168 378	210 863
(d) Cataloguing and indexing of all materials acquired by the Library	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(e) Responding to requests for information	n.a.	51 000	54 863
(f) Provision of loan and photocopying services and circulation of books, journals and United Nations and government documents	n.a.	673 539	818 386

a/ International Law Commission Yearbook in Chinese.

SECTION 43. DEPARTMENT FOR POLICY COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Political and General Assembly affairs and secretariat services										
Economic and Social Council affairs and secretariat services	6	6						359.0		359.0(P)
Overall issues and policies, including coordination	96	69	6	17	4	34		323.0 5.0	138.0 29.0	461.0(P) 34.0(C)
Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development	33	26			7			50.0 35.0		50.0(P) 35.0(C)
Global development issues and policies b/	31	18		5	8	6		90.0		90.0(P) (C)
Science and technology for development										
Coordination and harmonization of activities of the United Nations system in science	2	2				3		12.0		12.0(P) (C)
Natural resources c/	1				1	5		20.0		20.0(P) (C)
Energy d/	13	9		3	1	5		66.0		66.0(P) (C)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Global social issues and policies	45	13	20	2	10	5		84.0 3.0	2.0 22.0	86.0(P) 25.0(C)
Integration of social groups	82	45	1	19	17	4		97.0 12.0	60.0 16.5	157.0(P) 28.5(C)
Advancement of women	84	63	1	3	17	8	1	165.0 3.5	6.0	171.0(P) 3.5(C)
Section total	393	251	28	49	65	70	1	1 266.0 58.5	206.0 67.5	1 472.0(P) 126.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

b/ Includes subprogrammes 5 (part), 6 (part), 7 and 8 only (see programme budget).

c/ Includes subprogramme 4 only (see programme budget).

d/ Includes subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3 only (see programme budget).

Section 43. DEPARTMENT FOR POLICY COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

43.1 The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development was established following the second phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat as approved by General Assembly resolution 47/212. The responsibilities of the Department stem from three main sources:

(a) Some of the functions previously vested in the former Department of Economic and Social Development, including those of the Division of Economic and Social Council Affairs and Secretariat Services and inter-agency coordination and the coordination of substantive support for other Council subsidiary bodies such as the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on Natural Resources;

(b) Mandates relating to the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the substantive servicing of the Commission on Sustainable Development; the High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development; and the intergovernmental negotiating committees for the conventions on climate change and desertification;

(c) Mandates relating to the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

43.2 The Department has also been entrusted with the responsibilities relating to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries; providing assistance to the Secretary-General for system-wide coordination through the substantive servicing of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery, including the Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development; assisting the Secretary-General in the provision of policy guidance for operational activities; and integrating economic, social and environmental aspects of policy development.

43.3 Accordingly, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development is responsible for coordinating preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. Some of the preparations for these began in 1993.

43.4 The period under review was one of transition, which necessitated significant readjustments, including the relocation of European-based programmes to New York and their integration into the central Department. Furthermore, intergovernmental consultations are still going on with regard to the World Food Council, the meetings of which could not take place as scheduled during the biennium, and the Committee for Development Planning, with respect to which the Economic and Social Council may shortly agree to a successor arrangement. The implementation of the programme of work under the various programmes is presented hereunder.

Political and General Assembly affairs and secretariat services

43.5 Subprogramme 3, Economic and Social Council affairs and secretariat services, was transferred following the first phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat from the former Office for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services to the Department for Economic and Social Development. Following the second phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/212 B, the responsibility for this subprogramme was assigned to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. Most of the activities under this subprogramme constituted technical secretariat servicing for the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as editing of all the documentation for the Economic and Social Council and nearly all its subsidiary bodies. The coordination activities under this subprogramme entailed coordination with the substantive offices concerned. All the programmed outputs and activities under this subprogramme were implemented.

Overall issues and policies, including coordination

43.6 The implementation of the five subprogrammes under programme 11, Overall issues and policies, including coordination, were assigned to the Department. The Department was also made responsible for the implementation of the outputs relating to the activities of the Interim Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as those relating to the ad hoc secretariat of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Elaboration of a Convention to Combat Desertification.

43.7 Most of the postponements under programme 11 relate to the programme of work of the secretariat of the World Food Council. The ongoing intergovernmental discussions on the future role of the World Food Council as a high-level subsidiary body of the General Assembly and the decision of the General Assembly to abolish the Word Food Council secretariat as a separate organizational entity of the United Nations have resulted in the postponement of 15 outputs and the termination of 3 others. Consistent with the request of the General Assembly, nine quantified outputs as well as background papers relating to the continuing review of the World Food Council have been added and implemented. Other terminations under this programme included one annual report on operational activities for development (subprogramme 2) and the report to the Economic and Social Council on the 1992 Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination, which were not held.

Africa: critical economic situation recovery and development

43.8 The three subprogrammes of programme 45 - 1, Mobilization of resources; 2, Monitoring, assessment and follow-up of the implementation of action programmes, including their financial aspects; and 3, Campaign for global awareness of the critical economic situation in Africa - were largely implemented. Terminations included two subregional meetings to promote foreign direct investment, which were not held for lack of resources (subprogramme 1); one annual report on progress made in the implementation of action programmes

for African economic recovery and development, which was not requested by the Assembly as envisaged (subprogramme 2) and five information outputs (subprogramme 3) that were terminated for lack of funds as well as programmatic considerations, i.e., similar activities were undertaken by the Department of Public Information.

Global development issues and policies

43.9 Most of the activities under subprogramme 5 on development perspectives and early identification of emerging issues of programme 12 fall under the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis; however, those pertaining to the Committee for Development Planning were assigned to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. During the course of the biennium, the Committee for Development Planning added two reports to the list of those programmed in the 1992-1993 programme budget. The two relate to the report of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation for Development and the review of low-income countries for designating the least developed among them. The postponement of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee for Development Planning mentioned above also meant that the report of the Committee on its twenty-ninth session, which would have been issued as a technical or sales publication, was reported as postponed.

43.10 Implementation of activities under subprogramme 6, Development and the environment, is mostly undertaken by the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and the United Nations Environment Programme. Activities pertaining to this subprogramme, in so far as they relate to Agenda 21, are coordinated through the newly established Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development. By resolution 47/191, the General Assembly decided to establish the High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development. The Board met on 13 and 14 September 1993 and preparation of the report required some secretariat support for assembling background materials, which was accomplished within existing resources. The meeting costs themselves were financed by amounts originally intended for the working groups that the Committee for Development Planning would have established to prepare for its thirtieth session, had it held its twenty-ninth session in April 1993 as originally envisaged.

43.11 Subprogrammes 7 and 8 (System-wide analysis of specific areas within the economic and social programmes and Interorganizational cooperation, respectively) focused on the coordination activities of the United Nations system in the economic and social sectors (subprogramme 7) as well as on liaison with more than 1,000 NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (subprogramme 8). Four out of the seven reports under subprogramme 7 and two out of the three reports under subprogramme 8 were not requested by intergovernmental bodies and hence reported terminated.

Science and technology for development

43.12 The Centre for Science and Technology for Development was dismantled and the subprogrammes split between the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and UNCTAD. Subprogramme 3, Coordination and harmonization of activities of the United Nations system in science and

technology, was assigned to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. Outputs under this subprogramme consisted mainly of reports on the coordination of activities of the United Nations system that were submitted to the first session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in 1993, the successor to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The subprogramme also included coordination activities, primarily the substantive servicing of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development. The Task Force was terminated in the fall of 1993.

Natural resources and energy

43.13 The focus of the activities of subprogramme 4, Coordination in the field of water resources, is primarily on the promotion of coordination among the organizations of the United Nations system, and accordingly the majority of the activities of the subprogramme fall under the area of coordination - i.e., the substantive servicing of the ACC Inter-Secretariat Group for Water Resources. Five additional reports were submitted to the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources in 1993. Subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3 under Energy were also assigned to the Department. The report on trends and salient issues in the development of energy resources for the Committee on Natural Resources was postponed to 1994 and transferred to the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235 and the Ad hoc Expert Group on Energy Exploration and Energy Trends in Developing Countries could not be convened because of restructuring and redeployment of staff.

Global social issues and policies

43.14 The four terminations under subprogramme 1, Analysis of emerging social issues, relating to four issues of the International Social Development Review, designated high priority, were attributed to lack of adequate resources. As regards subprogramme 3, the role of the family in the development process, changes in the work programme included six terminations. The report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1992 was not requested as anticipated. The rest related to reduced periodicity of the International Year of the Family Newsletter and to a non-recurrent publication that was to be the substantive report of an extrabudgetary output, which could not be implemented for lack of resources.

Integration of social groups

43.15 Most of the outputs postponed under subprogramme 1, Integration of youth in development, related to low-priority booklets. For subprogramme 2, Integration of the ageing in development, the postponements included a delay in printing of one issue of the Bulletin on ageing and information material on ageing and family issues. Most of the terminations related to lack of extrabudgetary resources for funding non-recurrent publications. Of the 12 terminations under subprogramme 3, Integration of disabled persons, half related to difficulty in funding the printing in Braille of the recurrent publication entitled "Disabled Persons Bulletin". Five booklets were also not

produced for lack of extrabudgetary resources. Most of the seven postponements related to logistical reasons affecting delivery of publications.

Advancement of women

43.16 All parliamentary activities under programme 27 were delivered. The 16 terminations related to 16 issues of the recurrent publication Women News. Postponements included two issues of the publication Women 2000.

SECTION 44. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Development issues and policies	51	47		2	2	12	3	857.0 96.0	53.0 5.0	910.0(P) 101.0(C)
Population	75	44	2	22	7	8	11	495.6 4.5	46.4 47.5	542.0(P) 52.0(C)
Statistics	134	96	3	30	5	34	1	1 019.0	133.5	1 152.5(P) (C)
Section total	260	187	5	54	14	54	15	2 371.6 100.5	232.9 52.5	2 604.5(P) 153.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

Section 44. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Global development issues and policies

44.1 The global development issues and policies programme, in the biennium 1992-1993, consisted of 11 subprogrammes. After the restructuring of the economic and social sectors at Headquarters, the Macroeconomic and Social Policy Analysis Division in the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis was charged with the task of implementing four of the subprogrammes: 1, Monitoring and assessment of current global economic issues and policies; 2, Problems and prospects of integrated development; 3, External debt and development; and 5, Development perspectives and early identification of emerging issues.

44.2 Under subprogramme 1, Monitoring and assessment of current global economic issues and policies, while the focus in the biennium 1992-1993 was on the study of political changes in Eastern European countries and their effects on East-West relations, research and analysis were undertaken in several other areas. The results of the various research and studies were reflected in the annual World Economic Survey and reports to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In addition, special reports were presented to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the role of the United Nations system in advancing international cooperation for development and on the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations respectively.

44.3 Under subprogramme 2, Problems and prospects of integrated development, research and studies were undertaken on the effects of structural adjustment and change and stabilization policies on social conditions, human resources development questions, the distribution of income in society and social mobility and the importance of institutions in economic and social development. These were reflected in the 1993 Report on the World Social Situation, as well as in the reports to the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

44.4 With respect to subprogramme 3, External debt and development, the focus was on the monitoring of the debt situation, new approaches to resolving the external debt crisis of developing countries and other countries with serious debt-servicing problems and the implications of the debt crisis for the world economy, in particular the interaction among debt-servicing difficulties, investment and output growth, and their social and political ramifications. These were reflected in reports to the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the General Assembly.

44.5 Under subprogramme 5, Development perspectives and early identification of emerging issues, and in preparation for the mid-decade report on overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, the Global Input-Output Model was updated to reflect some of the major technological changes of the past two decades, especially in the use of energy by the industrial sector. In the world econometric model of Project LINK, several countries made major revisions in their national models. Improvements were made

in the database of international trade matrices covering about 30 commodity groups and 150 economies for the years 1976 through 1990.

44.6 The two terminations reported under global development issues and policies related to a report to a meeting of the Committee for Development Planning that was not held and to a non-recurrent publication on the economic and social consequences of the end of the cold war.

44.7 Other activities undertaken included work on the database of current account transactions for services and transfer of payments for 10 categories of flows and over 100 economies for the years 1968 to 1989, the database of capital flows and stocks for 11 categories of flows and 23 countries and regional groups for the period from 1985 to 1990, a model of the world oil market, a new model of exchange rate determination for the major industrialized countries and methodologies and prototype policy models to discern complementarity and conflict among policies on population and other economic development issues in developing countries. Several handbooks of World Development Statistics in 1992 and 1993 containing international standardized national accounts, population and labour force and exchange rates for 160 individual countries and composite world regions for the period from 1950 to 1991 were prepared. A number of special studies were prepared in response to the question of global warming and other environmental effects of economic growth and energy use. A report on structural change in the world economy, implications for energy use and air emissions was prepared for and submitted to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the General Assembly.

Population

44.8 The population programme consists of five subprogrammes: 1, Analysis of demographic variables at world level; 2, World population projections; 3, Population policy and socio-economic development; 4, Monitoring, review and appraisal, coordination and dissemination of population information; and 5, Technical cooperation in population.

44.9 In subprogramme 1, Analysis of demographic variables at the world level, a number of studies and reports were disseminated on the feminization of internal migration, patterns of contraceptive use worldwide and the impact of child survival on fertility.

44.10 In subprogramme 2, World population projections, several studies and reports were prepared and disseminated on the 1992 revision of world population estimates and projections of age distribution, urban, rural and city population and the 1992 revision of interpolated population by sex, age and patterns of fertility. In addition to the above reports, research was commenced on the 1994 revision of world population estimates, projections, demographic indicators, urban, rural and city population projection and the AIDS epidemic and African demography.

44.11 In subprogramme 3, Population policy and socio-economic developments, several studies and reports were written on population growth and structure, population development and the environment, population policies and programmes, population policies and women.

44.12 In subprogramme 4, Monitoring review and appraisal, coordination and dissemination of population information, the monitoring of population trends and policies up to the year 1991 was completed. A concise report on the world population situation up to 1991 was also produced as well as the Population Newsletter and the Population Bulletin.

44.13 In subprogramme 5, Technical cooperation in population, 71 projects received full backstopping and implementation support. Seminars and workshops were organized for (a) 1,800 participants in the field of training and research in population and development; (b) 800 participants in the area of demographic analysis of population data and (c) 1,000 participants in the field of population policy and population and development planning.

44.14 Serving as the secretariat for the International Conference on Population and Development, the Population Division, in cooperation with UNFPA, has been responsible for the substantive preparations of the Conference in 1994, which included the following added outputs to the 1992-1993 programmed commitments: the substantive servicing of the two sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference held from 4 to 8 March 1991 and 10 to 21 May 1993 to define the scope of the Conference and agree on the conceptual framework of the Conference's main documents; the substantive servicing of six expert group meetings authorized by the Economic and Social Council to provide the scientific basis for the preparatory work of the Conference; substantive participation in five regional population conferences authorized by the Economic and Social Council and convened by the regional commissions and UNFPA, which reviewed regional population trends and prospects and assessed the progress made in achieving the goals adopted a decade earlier; and participation in and providing assistance to other preparatory meetings, such as the series of round table meetings convened by governmental and non-governmental organizations to discuss substantive topics related to the Conference on such topics as women, HIV/AIDS, population and development strategies and population and sustainable development.

44.15 Most of the postponements related to publications that were subsequently completed or to reports that were postponed in agreement with the Population Commission in favour of new legislative requests relating to the preparation of the Conference. The majority of the terminations related to POPIN activities.

Statistics

44.16 The work programme for the 1992-1993 biennium was highlighted by the completion and adoption of the revised System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session. This accomplishment marked the culmination of 10 years of intensive collaborative work among five international organizations as well as a large number of internationally recognized individual experts in national accounts statistics.

44.17 The Statistical Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, also approved the recommendation to convene a special session of the Statistical Commission in April 1994, inter alia, to monitor progress in the implementation of the 1993 SNA and strengthen cooperation in the global statistical system. This entailed the utilization of existing resources to carry out preparatory work for the

special session as well as preparatory work for and servicing of an additional session of the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination in the biennium.

44.18 As the completion of the 1993 SNA was considered of highest priority in the biennium, its finalization, adoption and publication necessitated a significant redeployment of existing financial and human resources. Consequently, work on selected lower-priority outputs had to be suspended. Of the 30 postponed outputs, 3 outputs were substantively completed and submitted for editing and printing prior to the end of the biennium. The delay in the completion of six national accounts-related outputs was due to the fact that these outputs are dependent on the adoption of the 1993 SNA for consistency in terminology and methodology. The other outputs/activities were postponed because of such factors as redeployment of staff to high-priority activities, the lack of extrabudgetary resources and/or the reorganization of the activities.

44.19 Two of the five terminated outputs were approved for terminations by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session and the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination at its sixteenth session. Owing to regular and extrabudgetary financial constraints, the remaining terminated outputs were either completely discontinued or reformulated and subsumed under other related outputs.

SECTION 45. DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Global development issues and policies										
Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship b/	7	2		5				3.5	.5 1.0	4.0(P) 1.0(C)
Natural resources	27	10	3	14		9	2	106.5	8.5	115.0(P) (C)
Energy	9	5	3		1			23.0	4.0	27.0(P) (C)
Public administration and finance	14	4		10			4	54.0	23.0	77.0(P) (C)
Section total	57	21	6	29	1	9	6	187.0	36.0 1.0	223.0(P) 1.0(C)

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see document A/49/135, annex I.

b/ Subprogrammes 9, 10 and 11, which are also under section 45, comprise operational activities only. These are reflected in annexes X, XI and XII of the main report.

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Section 45. DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

45.1 The two major reorganizations in the economic and social sectors that took place during the biennium 1992-1993 involved decentralization and economy measures for the Department for Development Support and Management Services. Both reorganizations entailed adjustments in programmes and movements of staff, which explain to a large extent the significant number of reformulations, postponements, terminations and the additions of outputs as indicated in the above table.

Development issues and policies

45.2 Following the restructuring, subprogrammes 9, 10 and 11 of Development issues and policies (Integrated development planning and policies; Planning and coordination of international cooperation (including country programmes) and Design and implementation of emerging cross-sectoral programmes respectively) continued to be assigned to the Department and are primarily operational in nature. Assistance to developing countries in the area of development planning and policies was provided primarily through advisory services to Governments upon request and substantive and operational support to technical cooperation projects. One activity under coordination, harmonization and liaison was reported undertaken and it related to participation in the ACC Task Force on Integrated Rural Development.

45.3 The responsibility for the implementation of the outputs of subprogramme 4, Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship, of the programme on development issues and policies, was shared between the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis. Reports to intergovernmental bodies on taxation issues fell under the responsibility of the Department for Development Support and Management Services, while those relating to the role of entrepreneurship in economic development fell under the responsibility of Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis.

Natural resources

45.4 The second session of the Committee on Natural Resources was advanced from 1995 to the first quarter of 1994, entailing the following additions to parliamentary services: under subprogramme 2, Water resources development and management, the preparation of two reports on (a) review of progress on water-related issues: international instruments with implications for global action; and (b) institutional and legal issues in integrated water resources management. With respect to published material under this subprogramme, the biannual Newsletter of International River Basin Commissions was postponed to allow for the incorporation of an input on the Nile 2001 meetings scheduled for 1 January 1994 in Khartoum and for the results of the UNEP-financed diagnostic study of the Nile. United Nations groundwater software development, dissemination and training were also added because of demand. Over 200 copies were distributed to some 100 developing countries, international and other organizations that work with developing countries and a workshop on computer

applications for groundwater assessment and management was held under operational activities to present this groundwater software to developing country participants. The one high-priority output under this subprogramme, a technical publication on the legal and institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, was implemented.

45.5 Under subprogramme 3, Mineral resources, again because of the advancement of the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources, the following additions to the work programme of the 1992-1993 biennium were reported: the preparation of six reports on (a) technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system in the mining sector; (b) the flow of financial resources; (c) regional mineral resources assessment; (d) small-scale mining activities in developing countries; (e) effects of changing environmental policy on the world mineral industry; and (f) existing international principles, rules and regulations concerning the relationship between the owner of data collected through remote-sensing techniques and the country to which such data are related, and the present state of activities within the United Nations system. A non-recurrent publication with high-priority designation on international law for global environment cooperation was postponed for logistical reasons.

45.6 Under subprogramme 4, Surveying, mapping and international cooperation in cartography, technical papers of the sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, volumes I and II, were postponed for lack of resources.

Public administration and finance

45.7 Four non-recurrent publications were added by the Secretariat for reforming/revitalizing public management systems for development in developing and transition-economy countries.

Energy

45.8 Under subprogramme 4, the publication relating to the database for solar and wind energy potential was terminated to allow for the reallocation of resources to prepare parliamentary documentation for the first session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development.

45.9 Under subprogramme 5, published material on means to promote and implement energy efficiency in developing countries was added to provide required parliamentary documentation to the first session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development. The two high-priority publications on environmental guidelines for energy conservation and development and a database for comparative petroleum legislation were implemented.

45.10 Under subprogramme 6, published material on clean coal technologies was reformulated to address issues in the transfer of clean coal technologies to developing countries, to serve as parliamentary documentation for the first session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for

Development. Published material on power generation options was combined, and thus reformulated, with that on rehabilitation and upgrading of power systems, at the request of the Sales Section in order to create a larger and more marketable publication.